The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3336. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GLORIOUS NEWS

Another Great Battle and Another Great Victory.

Triumph of the Army of the Potomac.

Attack upon Our Lines on Saturday in the midst of a Terrible Storm.

Gen. Casey's Division Driven Back.

The Rebels Held at Bay by Generals Heintzelman and Keyes.

Generals Sedgwick and Richardson Brought into Action.

The Enemy Repulsed at the Point of the Bayonet.

The Ground Covered with his Slain.

Attempt of the Rebels to Renew the Conflict Yesterday.

THEIR REPULSE AT EVERY POINT.

Splendid Bayonet Charges by Our Troops.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 1.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department this afternoon, from

FIELD OF BATTLE, Sunday, June 1—12 M.

We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Gens. Sumner, Heintzelman and Keyes have been engaged against greatly superior numbers.

Yesterday, at one, the enemy, *taking advantage of a terrible storm, which had flooded the valley of the Chickahominy,* attacked our troops on the right flank.

Gen. CASEY's Division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and discreditably. This caused a temporary confusion, during which the guns and baggage were lost; but Gens. HEINTZELMAN and KEYES most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy.

At the same time, however, I succeeded, by great exertion, in bringing across Gens. SEDGWICK and RICHARDSON's Divisions, *who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his dead.*

This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, *but was everywhere repulsed.*

We have taken many prisoners, among whom is Gen. PETTIGREW and Col. LORING.

Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy must be enormous.

With the exception of Gen. CASEY's Division the men behaved splendidly.

Several fine bayonet charges have been made. The Second Excelsior Regiment made two to-day.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-Gen. Commanding.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday June 1.

Gen. McCLELLAN's dispatch touching the conflict of yesterday before Richmond was made public early this evening, and created immense excitement throughout the city. It is everywhere the subject of animated discussion, and has given rise to a thousand rumors, each of which has its earnest advocates. One story is that the gunboats have forced their way to Richmond and command the city, while our troops are rapidly entering; another is, that we have possession of the first line of the enemy's works, and are vigorously shelling the city; but, at this writing, nothing is really known beyond the official dispatch. The general impression is, that whether Richmond has yet fallen or not, our position is strong and satisfactory, and that our flag will in a few hours wave over the doomed city.

The conduct of CASEY's Division is attributed to no fault of its venerable and gallant commander, but to the fact that it is chiefly composed of new and inexperienced troops. The noble bearing of HEINTZELMAN's corps causes great rejoicing among the numerous friends of that dashing soldier. The service rendered by SEDGWICK's and RICHARDSON's Divisions of SUMNER's corps is also much applauded.

Gen. PETTIGREW and Col. LORING, taken prisoners, are well known here as among the most ardent and efficient officers in the rebel army. LORING was in the Mexican war.

The bayonet charges of our troops are believed to have rivalled HANCOCK's superb movement at Williamsburgh, and must have proven very disastrous to the enemy.

Further details of the conflict are awaited with the greatest anxiety by the friends of the troops engaged. Gen. McCLELLAN's dispatch indicates a heavy loss on our part. The deepest consternation prevails in the families of the many officers resident in Washington. At one time it was announced that CASEY and PALMER were killed, and HEINTZELMAN wounded, but the report was apparently without foundation.

Of the same cheering character, but somewhat overshadowed by the intelligence from the Army of the Potomac, is the news from the Department of the Shenandoah. Gen. SAXTON telegraphs from Harper's Ferry that stragglers arrived at Martinsburgh state that JACKSON's force is again appearing in that direction, but evidently in retreat.

The scene during the reading of Gen. McCLELLAN's official dispatch at WILLARD's this evening, baffles description. So intensely excited and anxious were the multitude there congregated, that it was with much difficulty that Mr. CHADWICK, one of the proprietors, could reach the Bulletin-board to put on the telegram. When it was done *the dispatch was read aloud to several successive* crowds, amidst the wildest excitement and cheers for Gen. McCLELLAN and HEINTZELMAN and the Union.

USE OF THE BALLOON AND TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 1.

During the whole of the battle of this morning, Prof. LOWE's balloon was overlooking the terrific scene from an altitude of about two thousand feet. Telegraphic communication from the balloon to Gen. McCLELLAN, and in direct connection with the military wires, was successfully maintained, Mr. PARKSPRING, of Philadelphia, acting as operator. Every movement of the enemy was obvious, and instantly reported.

This is believed to be the first time in which a balloon reconnoissance has been successfully made during a battle, and certainly the first time in which a telegraph station has been established in the air to report the movements of the enemy, and the progress of a battle. The advantage to Gen. McCLELLAN must have been immense.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

The Fourth Army Corps—Laurel Grove Plantation—Rebel Deer-stalking—They Fire on a Flag of Truce—Arrival of a Commissioner from Gov. Letcher.

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Tuesday Night, May 27, 1862.

Step by step the Fourth Army Corps, under Gen. KEYES, has pressed on toward Richmond, feeling its way cautiously as the enemy gave way before it, until now Gen. CASEY, who leads the advance, has a position farther to the front probably than any portion of the army that has established itself in force, his pickets along the railroad being within five miles of the city. Still, the main body of the enemy has not yet come in sight, and what has been discovered thus far confirms the information given by deserters and others that they have intrenched themselves close about the city, their earthworks lying mostly within the corporation limits. It is a strange country for the neighborhood of so large a city, the forest still continuing of almost primitive density, and a few scattered plantation houses being the only indications of population which yet meet us. Most of these have been deserted, and with good reason, for the constant skirmishing attending our advance has made them anything but comfortable for occupants.

During the fight on Saturday, one man who ventured to remain with his family, found the shot and shell flying so uncomfortably near that he arranged his children about him, lying flat upon the floor for greater security. Nor was the precaution a needless one—a ball going directly through his house. The most substantial residence of the neighborhood is "Laurel Grove," the home of Mr. SAVAGE, who has a well-kept plantation, and occupies a house of much more pretentious appearance than most Virginia mansions. Though a Secessionist, he admits having suffered much more from the Confederate troops than from the Union army,—his requests for protection having been promptly responded to by our Generals. His fences, many of them, still remain standing; his wheat-fields have scarcely been disturbed, and the sheep are still grazing peacefully in their pastures. So, on the whole, friend SAVAGE finds it not so bad a thing to be a rebel as he had thought, suffering more, in truth, from those whose cause he has befriended, than from the enemy against whom his sympathies are still directed.

Gen. NAGLEE, of Gen. CASEY's Division, again went out this morning on a reconnoissance to the front waking up the enemy, who, after retiring to a favorable position, formed into line of battle, and showed fight, holding our troops in check with a couple of pieces of artillery. They were in no great force, having less than a regiment of infantry and a few squadrons of cavalry; and, had it not been for the risk of unduly hastening a general engagement, their challenge to the combat would have been accepted by Gen. NAGLEE, who is never behindhand with a fight. No damage was done by the firing of their artillery, which was not responded to.

One of the rebel pickets, a North Carolinian, was brought into camp this evening badly wounded, having been shot at a distance of 500 yards by one of our sentinels, toward whom he was crawling on his hands and knees, watching his opportunity to get a shot. This sort of deer-stalking is getting to be a common amusement with the rebels. Col. BAILEY, of the Artillery, who went yesterday into their camp under a flag of truce, finding many among those gathering about him whose knees bore evidence of their employment during the day. One of these was a Captain, who did not hesitate to tell how he had been amusing himself shooting at the Yankees. Fortunately, their efforts have not thus far been very successful, none of our men having yet been hurt, so far as I can learn.

Col. BAILEY, though bearing a flag of truce, with a message in answer to one from the other side, was shot at as he approached the Confederate lines, the sentry excusing himself on the plea that he did not recognize the flag, though the distance was but a hundred yards. His officers seem to have been more disturbed by the idea that one of their men should have proved so poor a shot as to miss at this distance, than by his violation of a flag of truce. Considerable curiosity was excited among the rebels by Col. BAILEY's neat clothing, their own appearance being ragged and wretched in the extreme.

The message carried by the Colonel was in response to a request sent on Sunday, that a Commissioner appointed from the Legislature of Virginia should be allowed to pass through our lines on his annual visit to the Williamsburgh Insane Asylum. The request was promptly granted, it not seeming to occur to the military authorities here that the Virginia Legislature recognized by their Government is located at Wheeling, and not at Richmond, from whence the request comes. However, the Commissioner appointed by Gov. LETCHER—Judge CRUMP—was very graciously received as he came within our lines just after sundown yesterday, and made as comfortable as the limited accommodations of camp would allow. I spent last evening with him very pleasantly, in smoking a fragrant Havana, which he politely hoped would not prove distasteful on account of having run our blockade, and in an exchange of common-place civilities, both parties mutually avoiding subjects of disagreement.

The Judge proved to be a very pleasant spoken gentleman of about forty, a little over-anxious to have it understood that politeness is indigenous to Virginia, and more inquisitive in regard to military matters than was altogether essential to the proper discharge of his duties as a Commissioner. His mission is one of no great necessity, our military authorities at Williamsburgh having made every provision for the comfort of the inmates of the Asylum. Indeed, Judge CRUMP gave it as a reason for the sending a Commissioner under such circumstances, that "the honor of Virginia" required it. PIERREPONT.

Moving Forward—Skirmishing—Gen. Porter's Fight—Gen. Sickles' Order on Resuming Command.

WHITE OAK SWAMP, Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

HOOKER's Division has been encamped at this place for the past three days. Orders have been received this morning to move—the *last* move we can make before Richmond. We are now within ten miles of that place.

Everything preparatory to a fight is being arranged as speedily as possible. Some of our officers think the battle before Richmond will eclipse even that of Pittsburgh in the number of the slain.

Yesterday a fight took place on an advance portion of PORTER's *corps d'armée*. The enemy were routed. Heavy firing has been resumed this morning on our right, and the presumption is, the battle has been renewed. It may lead to a general engagement. Ambulances from here have been sent to the Headquarters of Gen. McCLELLAN, 14 miles distant, which leads to the belief we have had many wounded yesterday. I will send particulars this afternoon.

Two companies of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Capt. W. H. LAWRENCE, of Gen. HOOKER's Staff, made a reconnoissance to the middle road, within four miles of the James River. None of the enemy were seen. The houses on the middle road, of which there are quite a number, quaint and olden, are found to be deserted.

The following is the order of Gen. SICKLES to his brigade on assuming the command at White Oak Swamp:

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, U. S. V., SECOND HOOKER'S DIVISION, May 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—In obedience to Special Orders No. 156, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, I hereby resume command of the Excelsior Brigade, United States Volunteers, Second Brigade HOOKER's Division, Third Army Corps.

Soldiers: When separated from you in April, I was sure that honors awaited you on the fields you were approaching. My anticipation was soon fulfilled.

You shared, with others, the fortitude and zeal which gained for the Army of the Potomac its single triumph at Yorktown.

At Williamsburgh you won imperishable renown. As long as this war has a place in history, the courage, constancy, and steadiness, which you displayed in that unequal combat, will make the 5th of May memorable in our annals. The enemy has felt your power, and the nation appreciates your worth.

Yet greater achievements are within our grasp. We are near Richmond. The army of the Potomac has never yielded an inch of ground. Our leader is feared by the enemy and beloved by his soldiers. The liberty and order which WASHINGTON established, with the blessing of God, will be maintained by McCLELLAN, under the same good Providence. We will assist in this great and final triumph of a just cause.

Your discipline, valor, and loyalty, will secure for you the post of honor. The heroic companions we have lost appeal to us to avenge their sacrifice, and emulate their glorious example.

Richmond, the capital of the enemy, must fall before the invincible Army of the Potomac.

"Richmond" emblazoned on your colors, will give you all an enduring claim to the gratitude of the Republic, and the applause of the world.

(Signed) D. E. SICKLES, Brigadier-General Commanding.

ACROSS THE CHICKAHOMINY.

ORDER OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

On the 25th, Gen. McCLELLAN issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR COAL HARBOR, VA., May 25, 1862.

I.—Upon advancing beyond the Chickahominy, the troops will go prepared for battle at a moment's notice, and will be entirely unincumbered, with the exception of ambulances. All vehicles will be left on the eastern side of the Chickahominy, and carefully packed. The men will leave their knapsacks, packed, with the wagons, and will carry three days' rations. The arms will be put in perfect order before the troops march, and a careful inspection made of them, as well as of the cartridge boxes, which, in all cases, will contain at least forty rounds; twenty additional rounds will be carried by the men in their pockets. Commanders of batteries will see that their limber and caisson boxes are filled to their utmost capacity.

Commanders of army corps will devote their personal attention to the fulfillment of these orders, and will personally see that the proper arrangements are made for packing and properly guarding the trains and surplus baggage, taking all the steps necessary to insure their being brought promptly to the front when needed; they will also take steps to prevent the ambulances from interfering with the movement of any troops then which must follow in the rear of all the troops moving by the same road. Sufficient guards and staff officers will be detailed to carry out these orders.

The ammunition wagons will be in readiness to march to their respective brigades and batteries at a moment's warning, but will not cross the Chickahominy until they are sent for. All quartermasters and ordnance officers are to remain with their trains.

II.—In the approaching battle the General Commanding trusts that the troops will preserve the discipline which he has been so anxious to enforce and which they have so generally observed. He calls upon all the officers and soldiers to obey promptly and intelligently all orders they may receive; let them bear in mind that the army of the Potomac has never yet been checked, and let them preserve in battle perfect coolness and confidence, the sure forerunners of success. They must keep well together, throw away no shots, but aim carefully and low, and above all things rely upon the bayonet. Commanders of regiments are reminded of the great responsibility that rests upon them; upon their coolness, judgment and discretion the destinies of their regiments and success of the day will depend.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General."

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

A Military Change—Gen. Dix to Command the Department of Virginia in Place of Gen. Wool—Mrs. Greenhow and the Secesh.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 1.

Maj.-Gen. DIX left here this morning in the Old Point boat for Fortress Monroe, to take command of the Department of Virginia, relieving Gen. WOOL, whom report says comes here.

The departure of Gen. DIX from Baltimore will be greatly regretted by very many of our citizens. He and his Staff officers have made many very warm friends in Baltimore. A parting salute of 13 guns was fired from the fort on Federal Hill, as the steamer left.

Mrs. GREENHOW, Miss POOLE, her daughter, Mrs. BAXLEY and Mrs. MORRIS, four female traitors, who have been imprisoned in Washington for some time, were released and sent to Baltimore last evening, under a guard, and left in this afternoon's boat for Old Point to be sent South. The officer having charge of these women took them to the Gilmore House, where, strange to say, they were permitted to hold a regular levee, and to-day they received quite an ovation from the secession women of Baltimore, much to the disgust of the Union people of the city.

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

Postponement of the Attack upon Mobile.

A Reconnoissance of Lake Pontchartrain and Pearl River.

Perilous Position of the Surveying Steamer Sachem.

THE MORTAR SCHOONERS CRUISING.

Matters at Mobile—Evacuation of Fort Gaines, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SHIP ISLAND, Miss., Thursday, May 22, 1862.

When I finished my last letter, I was firm in my faith, like everybody else connected with the mortar flotilla, that certainly a week would not pass before we should be battering at the forts which command the entrance to Mobile Bay. A day or two after the departure of the mail, I learned that Capt. PORTER had received dispatches from Commodore FARRAGUT, brought from New-Orleans by the steamer *Whiteman*, *via* Lake Pontchartrain, forbidding the attack until such time as the Flag-Officer's force should return from its reconnoitering trip up the Mississippi, to participate in the operation. This fiat of the Flag-Officer occasioned a great deal of disappointment. I don't pretend to know why it was issued, but I am very well aware that Capt. PORTER would not have hesitated at attempting the work of reducing the forts with his mortar vessels alone, if the opportunity had been afforded him. And he must have been moderately confident that success would follow, or he would not have been willing to risk fading the laurels so gallantly won by his flotilla, in bringing the formidable works on the Mississippi to capitulation. But there is no way of helping this compulsory and unpleasant delay. How long it will continue nobody knows, not even Commodore FARRAGUT himself, and the most sanguine scarcely expect anything to be done within a month.

I am very sure that none regrets the inaction of the mortar fleet more keenly than its commander. His is one of those active temperaments which cannot be at rest when an object is to be pursued or a labor to be achieved. And Capt. PORTER is as capable and modest as he is energetic. I do not think that he requires any eulogy from me, but I cannot help expressing my sincere admiration of him as a self-sacrificing, gallant and good man. I know from trustworthy sources, a great deal respecting his projection and planning of the expedition against New-Orleans—the difficulties that had to be surmounted, the antagonisms that had to be harmonized; and last, but not least, the untiring industry which he has displayed through out the of anxious preparation, as the guiding spirit of the enterprise. It would not be proper now to write of these matters in detail. It is sufficient to know that his plans have been carried to a successful and glorious issue; and his countrymen will not be slow to award him a meed of gratitude, nor the Government the honors which his services justly merit.

THE MORTAR VESSELS CRUISING.

The day after Commodore FARRAGUT's damper was received, six of the mortar-schooners were sent out from Ship Island to cruise between Pensacola and Pass Christian, thus covering the whole line of Coast along the Mississippi Sound, from the shallow harbors of which a number of rebel steamers and schooners, laden with cotton, tar and turpentine, had sneaked out and escaped to Havana. The schooners had scarcely gone when information was brought over from the main land, by a fishing smack, that there were two rebel gunboats in Lake Pontchartrain, at a place called Mandeville, a small town at the mouth of the Chefuncte River, on the northern side of the lake. An expedition was at once organized on the principle that grass must not sprout beneath our feet, or rather that barnacles must not grow on the vessels' bottoms, to go up to Mandeville and cut out the gunboats. It consisted of the *Westfield*, Capt. RENSHAW, *Clifton*, Capt. BALDWIN, and *Jackson*, Capt. WOODWORTH; and the little surveying steamer *Sachem*, which had been already of immense service to the mortar flotilla, was to go along in advance of the others as pilot—her officers all belonging to the Coast Survey, and some of them having made the official charts of the lake and its approaches, were fully competent to act as guides.

This expedition left Ship Island at sunrise of Tuesday, May 13. We passed through Cat Island passage, following our pilot-boat, which was cautiously feeling her way over the shallows with the heaving lead, ever and anon stopping to overhaul a schooner, a sloop or craft of some description, several of which we sighted. These vessels we fondly hoped would prove to be prizes, containing quantities of cotton and sugar, which would fill our pockets with spending money. But we soon found out that our purses would not be made weightier by these coasters. Of the dozen or more which were examined by us, every one had a printed pass, signed by Gen. BUTLER, permitting her captain to go to a port specified on the paper, and get provisions for the starving poor of New-Orleans. Although our hopes of enriching ourselves were thus quickly dispelled, and the air-castles built upon them fallen, the general disappointment which was felt only took the form of a gentle objurgation upon Gen. BUTLER for allowing his food argosies to roam the Sound without either a United States flag or a rebel rag. If they had flown the first we would not have been put to the trouble of bringing them to for examination, and if they had dared to exhibit the rag, the trouble of catching them would have been outweighed by the pleasure we should have felt in teaching them better manners. Several of these vessels had families on board, with their trunks and household traps, seeking refuge by permission of Gen. BUTLER at Pass Christian, Pascagoula, Biloxi, or or some other of the pleasant watering places on the Sound.

I have been telling you about "our movements," as I have a perfect right to do, for I formed one of the expeditionary party, having the consent of the Captain of the *Jackson* to go with him. I hailed the chance with joy. What an agreeable relief the trip would be to my occupation of lounging listlessly on the deck of my prison-schooner, feasted upon by flies and simmering under the sun! Besides, what a splendid opportunity for getting something to write about, of which Ship Island did not offer the remotest prospect! So I went.

Well, at 2 o'clock we had gone across Lake Borgne, waiting an hour for an armed boat to go ashore at a place called English Lookout, where a schooner lay partially concealed by the trees. The officer reported, when he returned from the reconnoissance, that the vessel was not in sailing order—in fact that she was dismantled and leaky, and consequently could be of no service to us. He added to our stock of knowledge by learning from the only man of the place, who, as well as his wife and eight children, were much disturbed at the visit, that the settlement derived its name in consequence of the English having stationed a man in a large tree to take observations, when, in 1812, under Gen. PACKENHAM, they tried to capture New-Orleans. At 3 o'clock we were steaming through the Rigolets, the straits connecting Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. Here we saw the booms of logs and chains which the rebels had thrown across the stream to prevent access by water to the rear of the city. This obstruction seemed to have been placed there at great cost of labor and expense, but somebody had taken pains to remove it before we came up, and it lay in a confused heap, huddled against the eastern shore. Fort Pike was just ahead, looking very pleasant, with its green slopes and pretty shade trees; and as we passed the garrison saluted us by dipping the National ensign. The fort had a great many guns mounted, one tier of which is casemated, and the appearance of the structure was formidable.

After entering Lake Pontchartrain we steamed ten miles or so, and came to a shoal place, called, in technical parlance, the "middle-ground," where there was but little more than seven feet of water. As each of our boats, except the *Sachem*, required eight feet to float her, considerable time was consumed in forcing them over the flats, and it was quite dark when we arrived at the mouth of the Chefuncte. On the way we overhauled half a dozen more schooners, which, however, were provided with Gen. BUTLER's passes. Seeing a black smoke over toward Lakeport, which is but seven miles from New-Orleans, Commander RENSHAW, the senior officer of the expedition, dispatched the *Clifton* to ascertain its cause. It was then nearly dusk, and we saw no more of the *Clifton* that night. We found near Mandeville, the United States gunboats *New-London*, Capt. READ, and the *Calhoun*, Capt. DE HAVEN. This surprised us, for we supposed that those vessels had gone up Pearl River, to clear out the rebel steamers which were believed to have taken refuge there. And we found, too, that our prey had escaped us, for the rebels, in their usual vandal manner, had set the two gunboats on fire and destroyed them as soon as the *New-London* and *Calhoun* appeared. At the village of Mandeville there was a large white flag flying, and we inferred from this that the inhabitants had an inclination to be peaceable.

Early next morning the Westfield, Jackson and Sachem left on the return trip down the lake, while the *New-London* remained for a supply of coal, which the *Calhoun* had gone to bring her. After steaming an hour we met the *Clifton* coming up, and her captain reported that the smoke seen the previous evening had come from the steamer *Alice Vivian*—a boat owned in Mobile, between which city and New-Orleans Gen. BUTLER permits her to run under a flag of truce, for the purpose of bringing flour to the sufferers of the last-named place. Capt. BALDWIN also told us that news had come to New-Orleans by telegraph of the surrender of the City of Mobile to the vessels of the blockading squadron.

This piece of information none of us fully credited, but it made me desirous of returning to Ship Island as soon as possible, to send word, if the report were correct, by the first dispatch boat. But the water had fallen at least *one foot* when we came to the "middle-ground," and the *Jackson*, having less powerful engines than the other boats, could not pass, and remained aground. Here was a dilemma. We steamed ahead, and backed and lightened ship, and tried every available method of getting her over, but she would not budge. The *Sachem* was sent back to assist us, but could accomplish nothing, and I was glad to desert my hospitable friends on the *Jackson*, who had every prospect of staying where they were, nobody knows how long, and take a passage on the *Sachem*, which I hoped would immediately return to Ship Island.

A DARING RECONNOISSANCE UP PEARL RIVER.

But it was ordained otherwise. Capt. RENSHAW had determined upon taking a trip up Pearl River to *Gainesville, a distance of 35 miles; and as it was* too late to start that day, we anchored in the Rigolets for the night. Pearl River empties into the Rigolets by three mouths, the most navigable of which is directly opposite the Rigolet Light-house. It is a deep stream, with very little current, and forms the dividing line for many miles of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi. A great deal of lumber is produced from the woods which line its banks, and the sawmills, I believe, have not ceased running since the rebellion broke out.

The morning of Thursday, the 15th, dawned with a dense fog, which prevented an early start. It was clear at 8 o'clock, and the three steamers got under weigh, the *Sachem* leading. We had a pilot on board named LAWRENCE, a trustworthy man, who had been taken from a vessel which three weeks before had attempted to run the blockade at Mobile. He had given undoubted proofs of his Union principles, and all that he told us respecting the character of the river proved to be correct. We found the stream very tortuous. For the first eight miles it ran through a marsh, and the boats looked very singular as they meandered along, heading east and then west, as though playing a game of cross purposes. Then the river gradually became narrower, and on both banks a dense forest grew quite down to the water's edge. A pretty little village called Pearlington nestled in a clearing on the east side of the river, about ten miles from the entrance, the inhabitants of which seemed to be thrown into great consternation at our appearance. A small steamer and a schooner were lying at the wharf loading with lumber, and the Captain of the steamer, when we hove in sight, thought of trying to get away from us by "firing up" with resin, but he soon found that he could not be successful and stopped. We passed by the insignificant little craft without noticing her. Some terror-stricken women and children ran out of their houses, disappearing into the woods, but I think the majority of the people must have remained, as there were a great many groups assembled to look upon the Yankee invaders. Mr. GERDES, chief of the surveying party, sent a boat on shore from the *Sachem* with Mr. HARRIS, his hydrographical assistant, to assure the people of our peaceable intentions. They received his communications without making demonstrations of any kind.

We continued our voyage a few miles further, turning sharp bends, seeing no sign of life, save now and again a lazy alligator, stretched upon a log, and hearing no sound except that of the locusts winding their "sultry horns." And we seemed to fall into the æsthetic mood which harmonized with our surroundings. Suddenly the river branched, and we took the main stream, but beyond this point the *Westfield* and *Clifton* could not go. The course of the stream had now become a perfect zig-zag, the distance from bank to bank not exceeding fifty yards, and the little *Sachem*, in attempting to make a turn, ran her bows plump into the trees, causing a tremendous crash among the branches. To extricate her, it was necessary to get out a hawser and make it fast to a tree on the opposite bank; and while this was in progress a boat was sent back to report the condition of affairs to Commander RENSHAW. Near the point where the *Sachem* ran into the bank, a narrow path led through the woods to a house some distance from the shore. Three negroes were at the water's edge, divesting an alligator of his skin, and two of them ran away at sight of us, while the other stolidly continued his work, scarcely honoring us with a sidelong glance. I am thus particular in narrating these details, as I believe the negroes had something to do with the misfortune which afterward befell us.

It was now about two in the afternoon, and the boat which had been sent to communicate with the *Westfield* returned, accompanied by another boat, containing Commanders RENSHAW and BALDWIN, and an armed crew. On board the *Sachem*, a consultation was held, which resulted in the determination to go further, the pilot having told us that she would only have to pass three more bad bends, when the river would be wider, and the task of turning be comparatively easy. So we went ahead, jutting the vessel's prow into the woods at the next angle, again getting her head around with a hawser, and again steaming crash into the bank. The time consumed in passing two of these turns was not less, I think, than three-quarters of an hour; but the novelty of the situation made it pleasant. The sailors had stripped branches from the trees, as the vessel rustled among the foliage, with which they decorated their caps in fantastic style, and we were all gay as the naiads and dryads which are supposed to inhabit such sequestered regions. Suddenly we opened a large-sized plantation-house, built upon a rising ground, a couple of hundred yards from the river bank, from which three men emerged, and ran off in the direction which we were pursuing. I do not know whether any one but myself saw these persons, but I felt confident that their running boded no good to us. If they were friendly, curiosity would prompt them to stay and look at us. This thought had scarcely occurred to me, when we heard the report of a percussion-cap in the woods, uncomfortably close to the vessel. Before we had time to remark upon it, a dozen bullets were whizzing over our heads. It flashed upon some of us then, I think for the first time, that we had fallen into an ambuscade, and such comforting thoughts as that we were utterly helpless and at the mercy (?) of the rebels, must have been shared in common. A number of loaded muskets were resting against the mainmast, and these were at once grasped, and fired at random into the woods. Capt. RENSHAW ordered his men from the *Westfield*'s boat, which was towing astern of the *Sachem*, and they, too, used their rifles. I cannot imagine a more fearful position than we were in for a few moments. The firing continued from the woods, and we could hear the balls whiz by us, but we saw no enemy, and not even the smoke of his guns, at which to direct our aim. I have been unavoidably under the fire of cannon many times, and know the unpleasant sensation of having a rifled shell approach, and the relief which is experienced as it passes fly with its awful screech; but there can be no comparison of such danger with the one which now beset us. It is far more agreeable to know the location of your foe, and what you may expect from him, than to be attacked from an ambuscade. Comparing sensations afterward, I found that almost every man on board the vessel thought that his time had come. But while the fight lasted, there was no blanching. Each man showed a determined spirit, *doing what was required of him with the utmost composure.*

Of course the first thing to be done was to extricate the vessel from her awkward position, and this was left with Mr. J. G. OLTMANNS, topographical assistant to the Chief of the Coast Survey party and executive officer of the vessel. Mr. OLTMANNS was standing forward on the topgallant forecastle, a very exposed place, directing the movements of the steamer with the object of turning her, for it would have been impossible to back her down the river. While so engaged a ball struck him in the right breast, making a wound which disabled him from further duty. We had no Surgeon on board, and it was quickly settled that I was the most available substitute; therefore to my charge the poor sufferer was committed. I did all that I knew how for my patient, but that was very little, and I could only assure him that the wound was not likely to be dangerous, as the ball had not penetrated the lungs. Meanwhile a continued firing was kept up, although I was not on deck afterwards until we had escaped the danger. In the confusion consequent upon the unexpected attack, everybody on board the *Sachem* seemed to have forgotten that she carried heavy guns, and the fact was not remembered until after Mr. OLTMANNS was wounded. Then Mr. J. H. KROEHL, the submarine engineer, who was on board, mustered a crew to the broadside guns, and discharged first a shell and then a round of grape into the woods. Whether the fire killed any of the rebels we do not know, but it had the effect of dispersing them, for they did not reply, and the river *again became silent as the grave.*

About half an hour was spent in getting the *Sachem* headed down stream, and the difficulty of turning her was aggravated by the danger of losing or breaking her propellers, if they came in contact with a snag or roots of a tree on the river bank. We were relieved of a terrible suspense when the task was accomplished, although it was done at the expense of two boats, which were stove and swamped by the propeller. One of the *Sachem*'s crew did a very heroic action. Before the vessel's head could be brought athwart the river, a line must be attached to a tree on the opposite bank, for the purpose of hauling her bows around. How could the hawser be got there? That was a puzzling question. Both boats swamped, and the case urgent. The lives of all depending upon celerity of movement. "Who'll volunteer to carry a line over?" said an officer, and instantly RUSSELL, one of the firemen, answered his readiness. Attaching the small line to his body, he plunged overboard, swam the river, hauled the hawser over, made it fast, and returned in safety. It was a bold act, and the gallant fellow should be honored.

Two hours or more of this tedious navigation brought us back to the place where we had left the *Clifton* and *Westfield*, and Mr. OLTMANNS was transferred to the former vessel and placed under the Surgeon's care. He was suffering a great deal, and the Doctor, on probing the wound, was unable to find the ball, which he supposed had glanced around the rib and imbedded itself somewhere in the tissues. The three vessels then returned down the river, and I believe the heart of everybody on board the *Sachem* was full of gratitude to God for his signal interposition in saving us from what seemed certain death. Several bullets struck the vessel, one or two passing through the clothing of persons on board, but only Mr. OLTMANNS was injured. Had the rebels chosen, they might have picked us off one by one, themselves unexposed behind the trees, and that they did not I can only attribute to their fright at the discharge of our broadside guns. How many of the enemy were concealed in the woods we have no means of knowing, although a volley of at least twenty shots was fired, beside a large number of straggling shots. LAWRENCE, the pilot, said that there was a regiment stationed at Gainesville, two and a half miles above, and it was his opinion that the men who attacked us belonged to it. We were sorry to return without having accomplished our object, but it would have been foolhardiness to have gone further, under the circumstances. That night it was too dark to go beyond the mouth of Pearl River. There we anchored, and at 12 o'clock the next day we were again at Ship Island. We found that the steamship *Rhode Island*, Capt. CAMERON, had arrived during our absence, bringing a large supply of mortar-shells, which was greatly needed, as well as a mail, which, if anything, was more acceptable.

PRIZES CAPTURED.

Upon inquiry of Capt. PORTER respecting the rumored surrender of Mobile, I found that the statement, like most fleet rumors, was baseless as the fabric of a vision. Some of the mortar schooners had returned from their short cruise, bringing with them information, and in one instance a couple of prizes. The fortunate vessels to make the captures were the *Matthew Vassar*, Capt. SAVAGE, and the *Sea Foam*, Capt. WILLIAMS. Their prizes were two sloops—one containing forty-five barrels of turpentine, and the other thirty-five bales of cotton, besides a quantity of tar, all of which will be taken home by the *Rhode Island*.

The schooner *Deer Island*, FRANCIS BLAND, Master, was overhauled by the *Harriet Lane*, while attempting to run the blockade from Mobile. She had no cargo on board. Capt. BLAND gave some information in regard to Mobile matters up to the 12th of May. He said that there were only three gunboats in Mobile Bay—the *Gaines*, 10 guns, the *Morgan*, 10, and a large schooner, mounting 8 guns. Our information as to the evacuation of Fort Gaines, on Dauphin Island, of which I wrote before, seems to have been well-founded. BLAND said that the guns taken from the fort have been removed to Mobile and mounted there behind a line of earthworks, now in process of construction, and upon which every available man in the city is compelled to work. According to BLAND's statement, every salient point from Fort Morgan to the city is to be fortified. There is a battery at Catlin's Hotel, another at the lighthouse, unfinished, and a third at the mouth of Spanish River, mounting eight guns. One mile inside of Dog River Bar there are spiles driven down, and flatboats, schooners, steamers, [illegible]

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The Blunders of the Commissioners—Small Attendance Compared with 1851—Peculiarities of the Exhibition—The Japanese.

LONDON, Saturday, May 17, 1862.

I am truly delighted and thankful that my lot in life has not been cast in the mould of a Royal Commissioner or the form of a turnstile, for both these elaborate contrivances of the International Exhibition seem to be in great disfavor. Neither perform the work that was expected of them. The Commissioners, actuated by the best of motives, but governed by the silliest of ideas, are not only in their own way, but stumble over everyone else in the [illegible] of blundering. They insist, with equal [illegible], on certain trophies being erected, placed [illegible], cut down, restored, and finally thrust out of sight; they issue orders which no one obeys, so unreasonably fussy are they; and, in a word, by lack of [illegible] tact, by overbearing rudeness, and by absolute [illegible] of purpose, they have lost the [illegible] of the public, the respect of the exhibitors and the favor of the Press. The uncertainty which still [illegible] the completion of the Exhibition is due to [illegible] these gentlemen have occasioned, and until they are superseded by some one who possesses urbanity, intelligence and firmness, order and good-will are not likely to prevail. As for the turnstiles, their conduct is utterly indefensible. It will scarcely be credited that these obstinate machines have positively refused to record a larger attendance this year than that which greeted the opening days of the Exhibition of 1851. The Thunderer of Printing-house-square attacked the machines in a series of articles, and even pitched into the maker, but without effect; the Royal Commissioners sent for the learned in such matters, but physicians were in vain; the turnstiles showed a deficit each day of two or three thousand [illegible] ever more. And so, although everybody knows that they ought to be wrong, it is generally credited that they are right. The following comparative table shows the difference between the attendance now and in 1851—a difference that is justly chargeable to the bad policy of opening the show before it was in complete readiness for the public. It will be observed that the start, so far as season tickets were concerned, was better than at the old Crystal Palace, but here the advantage ceases:

1862.	Season Tickets.	Paid.	Total.
First day	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Second day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth day—Sunday.			
Fifth day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixth day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ninth day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1851.	Season Tickets.	Paid.	Total.
First day	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Second day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third day	[illegible]	241	[illegible]
Fourth day—Sunday.			
Fifth day	11,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	13,[illegible]
Sixth day	7,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Seventh day	6,371	2,[illegible]	9,[illegible]
Eighth day	7,291	3,947	11,200
Ninth day	6,514	2,577	9,091

The first five days, when the admission was reduced to 5s, realized, in 1851, the sum of £8,[illegible]; in 1862, £[illegible]. This is a great falling off, but it is necessary to add that the sale of season tickets is still brisk, notwithstanding that the price is much greater now than it was at the previous show, and that this circumstance accounts in some measure for so little money being taken at the door. The Commissioners have no doubt that the receipts will cover all the expenses.

The neighborhood of South Kensington has not yet condescended to notice the existence of the Great Exhibition. There are no side shows, no allurements for the unwary stranger, no temptations to seduce him from the severe path of duty. The heavy stuccoed mansions with which the colleges environed preserve a solemn and sulky grandeur, as if they had a [illegible] suspicion that something was going on out of the [illegible] way, but none of them have descended [illegible] to the condition of pot-houses as yet. The day is not far distant when they will do so, for with the [illegible] visitors will come a different state of things; then we may expect the approaches to be thronged with life, and the way of the confectioner to be made glad with cash [illegible]. At present everything is [illegible] decorous. There is nothing carnal in the surroundings of the show. A man might walk down the Exhibition or Cromwell Roads without meeting anything more worldly than a policeman or telegraph station. Indeed, he might easily imagine that he was going to church, so gravely do the respectable British walk to the main entrance, with their five catalogues, like prayer-books, in their hands.

The French have undoubtedly discovered England. They [illegible] to the heart of that mysterious land, [illegible] its green and lovely valleys, and [illegible] its majestic mountains, where, with the aid of powerful glasses, they sweep the country from the fearful altitude of a couple of hundred feet. In 1851, it will be remembered, the English discovered the French, especially those parts of the Gallic character which were symbolized in wide pantaloons, beards and diminutive hats. The recognition is now mutual. When the French have completed their studies of the manners and customs of the Islanders a Briton will, it is confidently expected, rank higher [illegible]. The most remarkable trait yet discovered in his natural history is the interesting one that an aristocrat does not differ from any other man. A nobleman, it seems, was expected to possess an extra row of teeth or a double backbone with an entirely novel escape movement. He does not; he is as tedious as the rest; he cannot be distinguished from a crowd of plebians; in fact, the whole nation is precisely alike. And so it is—or at least that part of the whole nation which is represented visitorially in the Great Exhibition. All the men dress alike; shave the same spot alike; wear boots of exactly the same shape, hats of precisely the same weight, (I have not been able to ascertain how many go to the hundred weight, but it can't be more than a dozen,) and are to be seen with an umbrella in one hand and an official catalogue in the other, stepping solemnly up to the muzzle of the big Armstrong gun, and peering into its murderous depths with a placid curiosity which I am quite [illegible] would not be greatly disturbed if the piece were to go off. This sameness of character, whilst it exhibits much of the self-reliant greatness of the nation, is singularly cold and repellant to a stranger accustomed to Continental or American variety of types. Were it not for the English exhibitors who, in the way of business, think it necessary to speak to people and so to break through the general taciturnity of their countrymen, no one would suppose that the Exhibition was in Britain. The only social language one hears is French; the only people who seem to take any interest in the world around them are the French. They it is who make themselves at home, and walk through the aisles with the airy confidence of victors, as if there was nothing on their minds beyond a recent sacking of Buckingham Palace, and an immediate subjugation of the Anglo-Saxon race. So overpowering is the French element in the metropolis and in the Exhibition, that it is only when I am in the British court, and see a courteous shopman exhibiting everything except the letter h, that I can fully realize the fact of being in London. The French invasion has come at last. All the Queen's horses and all the Queen's men can't get Jean Crapaud out again.

The French court is still in too incomplete a state to invite any lengthened examination of its special [illegible]. But the exquisite taste displayed in the arrangement of the goods is already conspicuous. No expense is spared in the erection of charming little boudoirs, where nothing intrudes upon the attention save the object contemplated by the exhibitor. The old proverb, that two of a trade can never agree, is [illegible] in this department, for the greatest good will seems to prevail among the various manufacturers—a trophy frequently containing the productions of a dozen or more of the same calling. There are no fewer than three thousand six hundred and twenty-one exhibitors, France ranking next to England in numerical importance. But it is Paris that represents France, and hence many important manufactures are entirely ignored, while in the English and also in the German departments, [illegible] industry is fairly [illegible]. It is the Paris that laughs, not the Paris that [illegible], that is brought before the eye; the Paris that dwells in gilded chambers, treads on tufted velvet, and beneath the cool charm of rich draperies and [illegible] with equal concern of Longchamps and the resurrection. Of manufactures purely utilitarian, there is scarcely an indication, unless the cloak-makers—whose name is legion—represent them. The great machinists have entirely neglected their opportunity, and hence one of the most thriving modern interests is overlooked, and will possibly be underrated by the spectator. Even the textile fabricants do not make the show that might reasonably have been expected of them. The English are much more conscientious; they exhibit not only the products of their skilled labor, but the machinery by which it is accomplished, aiming, it would seem, to please the eye and instruct the understanding at the same time. Very little is to be learnt by gazing at results; the processes by which they are reached are much more valuable. The British exhibitor lays everything before the spectator; the French exhibitor keeps his secret, if he have one, and is content with the triumph of a dazzling display. In the matter of bronzes, clocks, paper hangings, interior decorations generally, furniture, tapestries, jewelry, (combining cheapness with elegance,) shawls and silks, they are as they have always been, preeminent. But it is only justice to an improved order of things to state that the ancient difference between the best of France and the best of England no longer exists. Still, there is a charm about the French court and its luxurious display of elegant trifles which one looks for in vain elsewhere. The perfect taste which satisfies the eye without overburdening it is nowhere seen to greater perfection, and hence one turns instinctively into this section of the great show, as he would into a friend's house for repose and quiet enjoyment. Individually, I should feel more at home there if there were not so many clocks, or if they could all be induced to go or stop together. The contemplation of a French clock that wants winding up, with a huge glass-shade over it, is always harassing, and yet it seems nothing but fair that some one should undertake the fearful operation of setting it in motion. The Mrs. Too[illegible] are able to hold high festival in this and many of the other continental sections, for all the goods are ticketed with their prices, and by talking to the assistants one is able almost to give as much trouble as if one didn't want to buy something. In the English department the exhibitors are very chary of affixing the prices to their goods, seemingly in apprehension of the more moderate demands of their neighbors.

Among the many aristocratic visitors to the Exhibition must be numbered the Japanese Commissioners, Ambassadors, or whatsoever is their official title. Eight in number, these distinguished gentlemen march in pairs, like a boarding-school, and seem to ignore humanity as a necessary preparation to the due appreciation of the still life in which they feel much more interest. From the copiousness of the notes which they take I should suspect them of being special correspondents for some Japanese paper, were it not for the two swords that—notwithstanding their resemblance to brief pump-handles—indicate their rank. All the women say they look good-natured, but I have been unable to detect anything more in their high-boned, brutal faces than smooth, simpering, conceited cunning. They are, at all events, the lions of the moment, and Mayfair reeks with their presence. In the Exhibition they march about from place to place, without seeming to see the curious crowd that follows at their heels. They hold a sort of inquest on everything that is novel, and think as little of boning a man's patent as they would of cutting a poor sailor's throat who happened to be wrecked on their inhospitable shore. It is a comfort to me to know that the greasy savages have failed to make an impression on the bootblacks. The other day, as they were proceeding along the Cromwell road toward the main entrance, one of the "brigade" saw them, and instantly conceived a befitting reception for the distinguished strangers. He, the bootblack, was not more than twenty yards in front of them, the Ambassadors, and the pavement was clear, so quickly did the average public fall back at sight of the niggering variety. By a happy inspiration my youthful friend made himself the leading member of the procession. He thrust his brushes into the bosom of his red shirt to indicate that he also had two weapons, and placed his bootblacking pedestal on the top of his head, where it was at least as elegant as the Japanese greasy coverings, and ludicrously resembled them. Thus accoutred and with his mouth on a broad grin he shuffled along precisely in the manner of the Orientals, and, as I should suppose, to their no small annoyance. Fortunately a policeman came in sight at this moment, and exercised a fatal effect on the jocularity of the youngster, who, in view of the calamity, immediately proceeded to perform the act of hari-kari by inflicting repeated and fearful gashes across his abdomen with the brushes, and then (having placed his hands on the wounded spot) scuttling off with a howl of agony, (like the late Mr. BURTON when in the vicissitudes of dramatic life he had been compelled to swallow an inordinate quantity of physic, which he felt did not agree with him. I need scarcely add that the reviler of the Japanese had recovered sufficiently at the first street corner to turn three successful summersaults on the top of his box, and present the Ambassadors with what is technically called "a sight."

C. B. S.

Gen. Butler and the "Ladies."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see you take so sensible a view of Gen. BUTLER's recent order respecting the women—not ladies—of New-Orleans. However indecorous or unfeminine the behavior of the offenders may have been, he certainly did not betray his usual acuteness in promulgating such an order—at any rate, in such terms as he did. He has thereby laid himself open to what is evidently nothing but a foolish misconstruction, and raised a few vulgar women—for none but vulgar women can so demean themselves in the public streets—into martyrs and heroines.

Having reason to know something of the weakness of my own sex, had Gen. BUTLER previously consulted me, I would have given him a few hints that would have brought the wayward lasses of New-Orleans much sooner to their senses than anything he has yet devised.

1. I would make the following the standing order among all the Union troops, whenever assaulted by a fiery female Secessionist:

> "Should she upbraid, you'll say that she prevail,
> And sings as sweetly as the nightingale;
> Should she insult, you'll say her lips you view,
> As morning roses freshly steeped in dew."

2. I would provide all *handsome* young soldiers with blinkers, like horses, to prevent them from exchanging glances with the girls, *en passant*. I know the excessive cruelty of such a measure, but, really, the girls deserve it.

3. Each soldier should carry on each arm a looking-glass, to enable contemptuous ladies to enjoy the beauty of their own little upturned noses.

4. *Should a soldier be literally spat upon, let him* not remove the precious venom, but triumphantly put above it a placard saying: "From the sweet lips of one of Louisiana's daughters." These will soon become badges of honor, by proving that the recipient was especially attractive to some fair maid of New-Orleans.

5. Whenever two or more soldiers are walking together, and see angry-looking ladies approaching, let them commence saying aloud to each other: "What Heavenly beings!" "What exquisite voices!" "How much prettier than our Northern girls!" &c.

6. Let every handsome young soldier have placarded conspicuously on his back: "Wanted, a wife; none but sweet Louisianians need apply."

If these very severe measures should fail, which is quite impossible—for the women of New-Orleans are human beings—Gen. BUTLER should at once prohibit the sale of hoop-skirts and sugar-loaf bonnets, under penalty of incarceration in Fort Jackson; and as to rouge, pearl-ash, arsenic, false hair, false teeth, and other similar feminine beautifiers, let the penalty for selling them be terrible. It should be nothing less than enlistment in the rebel army.

Only let Gen. BUTLER try one or all of these measures, and I venture to say, Sir, that we shall soon see all the pretty girls of Louisiana rushing to arms—but in no very hostile spirit—and the church bells, instead of being sent away to make murderous cannon for BEAUREGARD, will have enough to do in ringing out merry marriage peals for the union between the sweet maidens of New-Orleans and their "vandal" lovers.

Yours, respectfully, AMANDA.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 31, 1862.

—Parson BROWNLOW is making the tour of New-England, and has already engagements as far ahead as June 9. He gave the shoe dealers of Boston one of his plain talks on Wednesday last.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Effect of the News of the Fall of New-Orleans—A Comparison with 1812—A French View of Cotton-Burning—The Mexican Question, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 16, 1862.

Nothing which has occurred since the commencement of the war has made such an impression on the French as the fall of New-Orleans. No blow which has been struck has served so effectually in removing the illusion that the South possessed all the military genius of the country. In France people in general know but two great towns in America—New-York and New-Orleans—and they know that New-Orleans is the greatest city of the South. Moreover, it is an old French town, the Capital of an old French colony, and the social and commercial relations between it and France are almost as intimate as if still a dependency of France. Any shock at New-Orleans, therefore, is sure to produce a corresponding vibration throughout France. They know, as well as Americans themselves, the value of this point to the rebellious South; they had been told, but did not require to be told in order to believe, that the preparations for the defence of the city had been made on a scale of magnitude in proportion to the value of the prize they protected. Wherever they met a Secessionist, or whenever they took into their hands a secession journal, they were assured that New-Orleans was impregnable, until they had got to look upon BUTLER's scheme as a mad one. You may judge, therefore, of their surprise when they heard that New-Orleans had been taken without the loss of a single life! You may judge what a blow was struck at the military *prestige* of the South! And, as if to give the event greater relief, the *Moniteur* of yesterday published a detailed account of the Battle of New-Orleans in 1812, in which an inferior force of raw American militia nearly destroyed the regular army of PACKENHAM, with a loss, so small on the American side as to be absolutely insignificant. It is true, the Secessionists now pretend that their boasting in regard to the defences of New-Orleans was a sham, intended to keep away the Union army as long as possible, because they knew that the peculiar location of the city would not permit of a serious resistance. But whether this be true or false, they will have difficulty in finding credence for such a hypothesis.

In regard to the cotton burnt at New-Orleans by Gen. LOVELL, the *Journal des Débats* says: "In France we have journals which make it a business to excite the suffering populations of Europe against the North, by trying to throw on it the responsibility of the lack of work. But, workmen of Lancashire and Lyons, if you are out of work, you will know hereafter who to hold to account for your sufferings; you will know on which side are the cotton-burners!"

The *Patrie*, which has modified considerably its tone on the military superiority and invulnerability of the South, makes the following observation on the general subject: "When, in 1803, NAPOLEON ceded Louisiana to the United States, he certainly had a foresight of the vast disruption which is going on to-day. His astonishing genius foresaw that the American Union, precisely on account of the divisions of which he already discovered the germs, could never be but a State of the second order, without real danger for the States of Europe." Thus the *Patrie* compels even the great NAPOLEON to parade himself before the world in the lugubrious category of the "I-told-you-so's." It lacked but this to complete the list of birds of evil omen.

The *Pays* admits that the fall of New-Orleans is an immense blow to the cause of the Confederates, but consoles itself with the reiteration of the standing motto of the Secessionists, that they may be whipped but not conquered, and that the South may become a second Venitia, with the United States for its Austria, but that, sooner or later, their independence will be gained. So often and so persistently is this line of argument followed by the Secessionist papers of Paris and London, that we are inclined to attribute to this one fact as much of that pernicious moral influence in widening the breach between the two sections as would have been caused by a recognition of the Confederacy. We hear from day to day words and arguments, from Southern people, which we know to have been put in their mouths by the Secessionist Press of London and Paris, and we have seen the lukewarm in secession grow furious in the cause under the perfidious suggestions of the foreign Press. We have seen Southern men who would revolt at the idea of marching against Washington side by side with a "red-coat," yet go marching about with a whole arsenal of arguments against his country furnished him by these same foreigners. It is here on foreign and neutral soil that we see the most pitiable features of the great rebellion. We repeat that the influence of the inimical Press of England and France has been most pernicious and most powerful in the production of that moral disruption of the Union which now unhappily exists, and we are often disposed to regret that the Government at Washington has not thought proper to counteract these pernicious foreign influences by more frequently putting before the world official declarations of its position and intentions. It may be said undoubtedly that the march of a victorious army is the best moral argument in the hands of the Government, but unfortunately such a start has been gained here on the other side that there is danger that no after evidence will convince the foreign public *that the South is not another Venitia*.

An article of the New-York *Herald* has had the honor of a lengthy telegraphic notice in Europe, because it happened to meet the views of the secession sympathizer who makes up the European dispatches on the Cunard steamers. In this article it was said that M. MERCIER went to Richmond to see whether, in compensation for the recognition of the Confederacy, the latter would not join France in enabling her to take and hold Mexico as a French Province. Here, where the absurdity of the *Herald's* invention is not so well understood as at home, such an article does the cause of the Union great harm.

On this Mexican question, perfidious Albion is again showing that cloven foot, whose physiognomy the world is so well acquainted with. The fall of New-Orleans has, at length, convinced her that all hope of a division of the Union is at an end. If we are let alone, and furious at such a result, she now grasps with desperation at the last chance which appears to offer itself—a rupture between France and the United States on the Mexican question. The New-York *Herald* and the London *Times* ought to throw themselves into each other's arms and exchange congratulations on the mutual discovery of such a mine for sensation articles. It would not be surprising to see *the Herald denouncing the Times for stealing its thunder*; its patriotism would hardly prove any serious bar to such an exploit. On the part of the *Times*, however, the matter is more serious, for it is impossible to conceive any other reason for the sudden desire of this paper to see LOUIS NAPOLEON hold Mexico as a French Province than that of bringing about such a state of antagonism between France and the United States as would render France favorable to the final dissolution of the Union. It is almost impossible to believe that this monstrous and malicious line of policy is to be embraced by the English Government or any considerable portion of its people. However much the *Times* represents in general the sentiments of the nation, it is to be hoped that this time it is in error.

The *Moniteur* publishes a handsome notice of the visit of Mr. LINCOLN to the French frigate *Gassendi*, lying at Washington.

The arrest of French naval officers under a flag of truce, by the Confederates at New-Orleans, is also noticed by the French papers. The enemy suggests, however, that the French officers were sympathizers with the French regiments in rebellion, and that they stayed all night in the fort voluntarily, in order to enjoy the hospitality of their friends.

The King and Queen of Holland, after a brilliant review offered in their honor, have left Paris, the *King for Holland, and the Queen for a visit to her* father, the King of Wurtemburg, at Stuttgardt.

Since the departure of the royal pair, the Court of the Tuileries have been visited by the Duke of BRABANT, heir to the throne of Belgium, and the Prince OSCAR, of Sweden, brother of the reigning King. To-morrow will arrive, also at the Tuileries, on a visit, SAID PASHA, Viceroy of Egypt. Thus NAPOLEON sees defiling before him all the [illegible] of the [illegible] world. The [illegible] marriage between the Prince Royal of [illegible] and [illegible] has encountered obstacles, it is said, which render the Union impossible. MALAKOFF.

A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

His Official Career Reviewed—His Motives—His Policy and their Probable Results.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19, 1862.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Three gentlemen were recently engaged in conversation in front of one of the principal hotels in this city, while the President's carriage was passing. The President was the only occupant. One of the gentlemen, a foreigner of distinction and cultivation, in a manner wholly involuntary, raised his hat and remained uncovered until the carriage passed by. "You forget that you are in Republican America and not in Russia," said one, referring to the marked manner in which the person addressed had saluted the Executive. "Not at all, Sir. Not at all," he replied. "There is the only living ruler whom I sincerely reverence. I could not avoid showing the feeling of which my heart is full, if I would. He is a patriot, a statesman, a *great-hearted*, honest man. You Americans reverence nothing in the present. Your WASHINGTON had his traducers, and few of his cotemporaries esteemed him a great man. Mr. CRITTENDEN, one of your statesmen, says that Mr. LINCOLN can place himself nearest to WASHINGTON in the hearts of the people of this country. I say to you that not alone your posterity, but the posterity of all the peoples, which love honesty and revere patriotism, will declare that the difficult rôle which President LINCOLN was called in these times to perform, required the exercise of as noble functions as the 'Father of his Country' ever possessed. It is anything but a credit to you that you do not better appreciate and honor the man that God has sent in these perilous times to rule the people of this Republic."

I have given nearly his words, but they fail to show the earnest and impressive manner in which they were spoken. The party received the rebuke in silence; one, at least, of them thought it was merited.

Fourteen months ago Mr. LINCOLN came to Washington. His arrival in disguise, in the gray of the morning twilight, almost alone, created a very unfavorable impression, even in the minds of his friends, who did not know all the occurrences which preceded that eventful journey. The "Peace Congress" was then holding its session. The arrival of the President elect was not generally known until after the body convened. They were seated around a table in the hall where its meetings were held, SEDDON, JOHN TYLER and BROCKENBROUGH, of Virginia; RUFFIN and BARRINGER, of North Carolina; WALDO JOHNSON, of Missouri; MOREHEAD and JAMES B. CLAY, of Kentucky, with several members of the New-Jersey and Maryland Delegations, when a servant presented a card to one of them, on which was written: "LINCOLN is in this hotel." It was rapidly circulated around the table, and produced no little excitement. "LINCOLN here!" "When? how did he get here?" "Was there any outbreak in Baltimore?" "Did he come through that city?" Questions such as these circulated rapidly, and with the surprised and disappointed expressions of the countenances of many of the party, indicated in the most decisive manner that some of these gentlemen did not expect Mr. LINCOLN's passage through Baltimore to be unattended by *public demonstrations!* If the history of that Convention is ever written, it will display the performances of a most rampant and traitorous band of Secessionists. When it was suggested in the evening that the Convention should call in a body on the President elect, the Secessionists, not daring to oppose the motion openly, made a futile effort to detract from the dignity of the proceeding by proposing that Mr. LINCOLN be invited to *call on the Convention!!* a proposition which was indignantly voted down on the motion of a member from New-York. The Convention then called on the President at his parlors. Every member was received with a cordial grasp of the hand, and in the frank, open and generous manner which is so natural to Mr. LINCOLN, that he cannot put it off. To the Southern members he was especially attentive; every word he uttered indicated a welcome which was hearty if it was not polished. I could not avoid comparing, mentally, the whole reception, with the formally frigid manner in which an important functionary of the Government had extended to the same members a few days before, his clammy and fishy hand. But Southern chivalry turned up its nose at this disregard of formal etiquette. Its representatives looked glum, and when at length the President elect committed the great sin of making a joke upon RIVES, of Virginia, they could restrain themselves no longer. Even while enjoying his hospitality, these Southern gentlemen called him "boor," "crossroads lawyer," "rail-splitter," etc.

The earnest efforts of Mr. LINCOLN toward conciliation for the few weeks after his arrival in Washington are now matters of history. His anxious and earnest expressions to those who were admitted to his councils—the friendly, conciliating spirit which pervaded his Inaugural Address!—his efforts to induce some prominent Southern men to accept a place in his Cabinet, were only slight manifestations of the unselfish patriotism which pervaded his every thought and action. He cherished to the last the hope of a peaceable solution of our difficulties, and a return of the seceded States to their allegiance. He would not give it up, when rebel cannon had thundered treason against the walls of *Sumter*. Its glimmerings *are even seen in his first proclamation and call for* volunteers, the reading of which was received in the Rebel Congress "with shouts of laughter." When the blood of the soldiers of Massachusetts was shed by the red-handed rebels of Baltimore on the 19th of April—during that long and anxious week in which there was no communication between the Capitol and the country—when Baltimore would not permit provisions and coal to be sold to the beleaguered Capital—when rebel pickets were stationed within rifle shot of the White House—when our public buildings were barricaded—when loyal men all over the country had given up the hope of putting down treason by any power but that of arms—President LINCOLN received with kindness and listened with attention to a delegation of secession sympathizers, sent by the State of Maryland to tell the Executive of the United States, that no more National troops could be permitted to cross the soil of Maryland for the purpose of defending the City of Washington! True, they received an emphatic answer, as was then understood, for they were told "that no foot of American soil was too sacred to be trod by a soldier of the army of the United States, and that troops *would be brought across the soil of Maryland, if it cost thousands of lives, and hundreds of millions of money to open the way*."

This natural goodness of President LINCOLN's heart—its comprehensive charity—its unselfish generosity, were elements which *Southern Gentlemen* (!) could not understand. The Buchanan Administration left the Government prostrate and helpless at the feet of secession. The spontaneous patriotism of the people alone saved it from destruction. The deep feeling with which the President regarded the desperate condition of the country, possessed with an anxiety which for weeks drove sleep from his eyelids, and which daily furrowed his face deeper with lines of care; the earnestness with which he addressed himself to the almost hopeless task before him, were all mistaken by traitors for symptoms of weakness and cowardice. Hence, the disgraceful and infamous charges affecting his habits and character—the reflections upon his personal appearance with which the Southern newspapers were filled. *Members of the Southern Congress alleged against him that he drank whisky!* JOHN TYLER (!) said that he resembled a baboon!

President LINCOLN has now administered the Government for more than a year. It has been a year fraught with more perils to the Republic than any other since the 4th July, 1776. He came into power after a bitter and excited political contest. He found the Treasury empty, the credit of the Government gone, *its character degraded in the eyes of the nations*; and the Republic by their common voice declared a failure. Within two months after his inauguration, the wave of treason surged over nearly half the Union. Rebellion in its first hours was generally successful, and the military power which he first called into existence was insufficient to cope with this. We were defeated at Bull Run. The nations of the Old World heard the news with [illegible] satisfaction. To France and England the day of our destruction seemed to draw nigh, and with the slightest pretext the latter [illegible] bustle of warlike preparation with the sound of our own depot [illegible]. Difficult has been the work of the Government; the Cabinet ministers have been skillful and able. Give each of them the honor they merit, and enough remains for him who has not only been President in name, but in fact. If the Ship of State has been navigated through difficult channels, and among great dangers, she has had no more skillful pilot than the President. His load of public care has been sadly increased by domestic grief, which pierces with tenfold severity a sympathetic heart like his. He has poured out his tears upon the graves of those who were bound to him by the strongest ties of blood and of friendship. He has laid costly sacrifices upon the altar of his country, yet he has all the time borne himself with the fearless determination and calm dignity which becomes the President of a great people. In the name of Justice let him have the reward which he [illegible].

There is not a Government abroad, nor the representative of one here that does not respect him. We hear no more insulting allusions to his early life, his character, and personal habits. Even the rebels no longer receive his proclamations with "shouts of laughter." His old political enemies declare that he has "risen upon them." Abolitionists and Conservatives, Democrats and Republicans, in Congress, alike respect his opinions and perform his recommendations. Honor is given where it is justly due. As the proportions of this gigantic rebellion fade away, one after another of its arms are cut off. Its leaders are writhing in their desperation. Its deluded followers are returning to their old allegiance. Every sign of the times indicates that the sun will soon shine upon a united Union and a happy people. May peace give to the remaining years of the Administration of our honored President that repose and quiet, that esteem of a grateful people, which his virtues and his labors so well deserve. C.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

Regatta for 1862—The Entries Thus far—The Rules, etc.

The Annual Regatta of the Club will come off on Thursday morning, the 5th of June, at 10½ o'clock. There will be a prize valued at $125 for each class of yachts. The classes will be allowed time for measurement, as follows: The first class, one second per square foot; the second class, one and thirty-five hundredths seconds per square foot; the third class, one and seven-tenths seconds per square foot. This allowance shall be based upon the product of the multiplication of the extreme length, on or under the water-line, from fore side of stem to aft side of stern-post, by the extreme breadth, wherever found—both measures to be in feet and decimals.

The courses marked out for the sailing, are as follows:

A flagboat will be anchored abreast of the Club House, at Hoboken, on the east side of which the sloops will anchor, head to wind, in the following order of position, commencing from the stake-boat with those of the least areas: The third class abreast of said stake-boat, eighty yards apart, on a line due east; the second class, ninety yards apart, on a line parallel with the same, two hundred yards to the north; and the first class, one hundred yards apart, on a similar line, two hundred yards to the north of the latter. The schooners will anchor to the eastward of the third, second and first class lines, in the same order.

Yachts may have their mainsails, or foresails and mainsails, according to their rig, hoisted, and gafftopsail set, the Committee reserving the discretionary power, however, of ordering all sails to be lowered before starting, or of adopting any other preparation for starting they may deem proper, should the weather or circumstances render a change necessary.

The yachts will pass to the north and west of a flagboat stationed off Robin's Reef Light; thence easterly to a flagboat stationed off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the north and east; thence around the buoy of the Southwest Spit, passing it from the north and east. Returning, they will first pass the flagboat anchored off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flagboat off Robin's Reef Light, passing it to the south and west; thence to a flagboat off Governor's Island, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flagboat abreast of the Club House, Hoboken, passing it to the westward. In going and returning, all the buoys on the west bank, viz., Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the eastward.

The members of the Club are compelled to observe the subjoined rules:

A statement, containing the name of each yacht, and the name of the owner or owners, (all of whom must be members of the club,) the rig, dimensions and tonnage, as computed by the Measurer, in accordance with the laws of the United States, shall be filed with the Secretary before such yacht can be entered for a regatta.

A true model of each yacht shall be deposited with the Secretary before she can enter for any regatta.

Owners of yachts, proposing to enter for any regatta, shall give notice in writing to the Measurer, specifying the time and place when and where the yachts may be measured, such time to be not less than twenty-four hours after the delivery of such notice, and during the ten days next preceding the limited time for entry, and such place some convenient part of the *New-York harbor*.

Upon said *measurement the Measurer shall receive* such reasonable aid as he may require from the crew of the yacht measured.

No other than fore and aft sails shall be set on a yacht while contending for a prize.

No member shall be interested in more than one yacht entered for any regatta.

Yachts allowed to carry men as follows:

First class, one to every four tons of her measurement. Second class, one to every three and a half tons. Third class, one to every three tons.

Every yacht, under fifty tons, shall carry during a regatta, a serviceable boat, not less than ten feet in length; and yachts, over fifty tons, shall carry one not less than twelve feet in length.

Entries will be received until Tuesday, June 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the office of the Secretary of the Club, No. 3 Pine-street.

Owners of yachts entered for the regatta are required to have them at the anchorage, abreast of the Club-house, by 8 A. M. on the day of the regatta; and the Committee may exclude any yacht from competing for a prize that is not at the anchorage at the time designated.

All yachts will wear their owner's signal at their peak, and also upon their mainsail a number, which will be furnished by the Regatta Committee.

Messrs. CHAS. H. HASWELL, FLETCHER WESTRAY and JOHN T. ROBBINS, compose the Regatta Committee.

The subjoined are the entrance of yachts for the *Annual Regatta, up to Saturday morning*.

Sloops—Third class—containing yachts measuring 900 square feet, and under that area. Allowance of time—one and seven-tenths seconds per square foot:

No.	Name.	Entered by.	Tonnage.	No. men allowed to carry.	Area sq. feet.
1.	Nautilus	T. M. Nimmo	20.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	Glengarry	C. Macalester, Jr.	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.	Lapwing	T. B. Hawkins	25	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sloops—Second class—measuring 900 square feet and under 1,300. Allowance of time—one and thirty-five-hundredths seconds per square foot:

No.	Name.	Entered by.	Tonnage.	No. men allowed to carry.	Area sq. feet.
1.	Nettie	J. D. Senal	—	—	[illegible]
2.	Mallory	J. T. Bache	44.3	13	[illegible]
3.	Annie	J. Livingston	28.9	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sloops—First class, measuring over 1,300 square feet; allowance of time, one second per square foot:

No.	Name.	Entered by.	Tonnage.	No. men allowed to carry.	Area sq. feet.
1.	Rebecca	J. G. Bennett, Jr.	76.4	20	1,[illegible]
2.	Minnie	C. Morrogh	76.6	20	—

Schooners—Third class—measuring 1,000 square feet and under that area. Allowance of time, one and seven-tenths second per square foot:

No.	Name.	Entered by.	Tonnage.	No. men allowed to carry.	Area sq. feet.
1.	Zenlia	T. W. Dawson	34.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	[illegible]	[illegible]	35.3	[illegible]	[illegible]

Schooners—Second class—measuring 1,500 square feet, and under that area. Allowance of time—one and thirty-five hundredths seconds per square foot:

No.	Name.	Entered by.	Tonnage.	No. men allowed to carry.	Area sq. feet.
1.	Restless	W. H. McVickar	96.6	27	1,[illegible]
2.	[illegible]	W. B. Duncan	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]

Schooners—First class—measuring over 1,500 square feet. Allowance of time—one second per square foot:

No.	Name.	Entered by.	Tonnage.	No. men allowed to carry.	Area sq. feet.
1.	Marie	[illegible]	231.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	Ringa	W. H. Thomas	119.8	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
3.	Favorita	A. C. Kingsland	128.1	36	1,[illegible]

Thus, it will be observed, the regatta of this year promises to be as interesting and exciting as in years gone by.

Progress of the Friends' Yearly Meeting.

PRESENCE OF DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS—LUCRETIA MOTT, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND OTHERS.

The Orthodox yearly meeting commenced on last Thursday, the opposite society, commonly called Hicksite, having closed their session the day previous. During the progress of the yearly meeting a number of distinguished speakers have been moved to unusual eloquence in [illegible] the [illegible] of the sectarian strife which now [illegible] our country's history. [illegible] Friends, there [illegible], and that too, evidently to the less disciplined observer, hearts as loyal under the broad linings of those [illegible] coats, and precisely plaited bonnets [illegible] in the bosoms of our fighting heroes. It is curious and interesting to see how an [illegible] of the subject by one Friend, will be but an opening for a dissertation upon the shocking consequences of pride and political [illegible] with what is so entirely out of the pale of recognition [illegible], will give the subject a thorough letting alone; and how another, such as RACHEL BARKER MOSES, will denounce the rebellion in no [illegible] terms, and while giving all praise to our President for his long suffering patience, and the Cabinet for their [illegible] supporting him, touches up the consciences of the nation generally, with arrows of eloquence aimed at their torpid remorse as a "fast people." There is no [illegible] that a [illegible] have had the ear of our "honest" Chief Magistrate, she would have labored with his patient spirit, to the end that he might not heed the call to *arms* from her more impulsive countrymen; for she says, "We are a *fast people*—we do not love to *stop and think*;" and now that the mischief, if not played out, is well on to the close of the fifth act, she, in mildest terms, insinuates that had we been a less rapidly disposed people, if we had indeed emulated the patient bearing of our amiable Chief Magistrate, who, she avers, "was placed in an exceedingly trying position," we might have settled the difficulty with our brethren without resort to deadly weapons.

LUCRETIA MOTT, who spoke at length, yesterday, in the Fifteenth-street meeting, holds also to the principle of non-resistance, but unlike some other gifted minds, she condenses her arguments, and puts them forth—here for her compeers a problem solved, there for the younger mind an offering more precious than costliest gems to wear, fadeless and forever; and even to the little child an important thought to [illegible], to carry. If over the troubled ripples in life's young stream, her remarks touched with force, but not diffuseness, upon our political crisis. Her opening sentence was, "The Kingdom of Heaven is within man;" and she went on to show that the Kingdom of Heaven was placed before war was at variance with it, and while we participated in the [illegible] of strife and bloodshed, we were without God's kingdom in our hearts. She believed that as Scripture records of a triumphant scheme, we might, in this day, have [illegible] brought our enemy to terms by acts which would have been to him as coals of fire upon his head. Reference was made to the act of emancipation in the District of Columbia, as being not a result of the war, but of a concentration of public opinion brought about by petition after petition laid before the authorities in power. She urged the necessity of further effort upon the part of the faithful workers—they should now, while strife and confusion are overwhelming the land, be up and be doing, knowing not [illegible] the oppressed are free and an end put to the war; not this one alone, but to *all* wars and fighting. Attribute was paid to the peculiar excellence of our plan of Government, by which the social position was made no test of worth, but where the way was opened for *all* to advance; and she hoped the day would come when the poor "contraband" and *every* American-born child might enjoy the privileges of education and recognition in self-support. New-York, with its wealth of educational institutions and libraries free to all, was spoken of with admiration. Much of the eloquent speaker's address was devoted [illegible] to the principles of Friends and other denominations as affected by and affecting the times and the march of civilization. She declared that there was no such thing as theological science, and in the course of some logical (but, as she confessed, usually denounced as heretical) remarks, undertook to show how God was [illegible] the teacher of his people, and as we accepted the light of His inspiration within our own souls, we should attain the Kingdom of Heaven. Inspiration, she told her audience, did not cease with the time of the Apostles; it was ever present to those who had the breath of life breathed into their souls, [illegible] the newly-born child has the breath of physical life breathed into his nature. "This," she said, "is our Trinity—this the divinity of man, the spiritual, the intellectual, the physical," [illegible] the presence of Jesus, and [illegible] over as we [illegible] of His spirit by our Father in Heaven.

A large gathering was present, the main body of the house and also the galleries being well filled, although it was pouring rain during the hours for collecting. Many persons were present who were not members, and the younger portion of the community seemed drawn there as if by premonition of the beautiful appeal that was made especially to them, to their higher natures, as examples coming forward for the world's observance.

The yearly meetings of both Societies have been largely attended this year by Friends from abroad. Every part of the world has here one or more representatives.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW CLAIMANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP—THE CHURCH PROPERTY NOT IN DANGER.—Judge HILTON, of the Court of Common Pleas, presided in that well-known and (as we say of a good-hearted, fat and jovial gentleman of ease) highly respected institution, *one day last week. It seems he had very little to do*, for the only attendant awaiting the judicial fiat was a clerk, who, like the ball that the lamented late father-in-law of Col. FREMONT set in motion, was there "solitary and alone." The accomplished Judge, it may be readily supposed, was about to do, under the circumstances, what Dean SWIFT is said to have done, in a somewhat parallel state of affairs. The Dean, after his *début* in Ireland, was sent to take charge of a very flourishing Protestant parish. On the occasion of what is there called "a visitation," which is to some of the clergy of the Established Church a "visitation" in more senses than one, the Dean was obliged, from a paucity of reformed brethren in his neighborhood—there being few petticoats or brogues on hand—to borrow from a friendly Catholic priest a very numerous congregation, in order to satisfy the Bishop of the Diocese that the Evangelizing trade had been [illegible] tual. On the Sunday after, however, the only "congregation" was ROGER, the clerk. "ROGER," says the pastor, "let us pray." And here we approach the point. Judge HILTON, it may be tacitly [illegible], was just on the point of saying, "Mr. KENNEDY," ask the officer to adjourn the Court," when an apparition appeared—angels escorted by N. J. JARVIS, Esq., the clerk. It was four sisters of the order of the Good Shepherd, clothed in conventual robes, [illegible] flowing garments, white linen bandages on their fair foreheads, and flowing veils. They came—three of them, at least—from Ireland to this City, to found an asylum, not for the reformation only, but for the reformation and restoration to reputable and [illegible] of decent men and virtuous women of the poor fallen creatures, whose poverty or ignorance, (or, may it be said, innocence,) has contributed to their unhappy fortune. In order to aid in saving those unfortunate girls these ladies, having arrived here, became possessed of certain property near Yorkville, on which to found an establishment. It is necessary, in order to acquire a legal title to real estate in New-York, that the claimant shall be a naturalized citizen. In compliance with this requirement, it was that these good women presented themselves before His Honor, Judge HILTON, who, with all the suavity and consideration of a gentleman, and all the delicacy, which not only binds but adorns the Bench, yielded to the request at once.

SUFFERERS BY FIRE AT TROY.—Our citizens have responded nobly to the relief of those who lost their worldly goods by the recent great fire at Troy; but we learn by private advices that the half has not been told concerning the privations and absolute need which exist amongst those who were heretofore in humble but comfortable circumstances. Other appeals are yet to be made, and in consequence of a resolution passed at the Citizens' meeting, which was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on *Monday last, renewed exertions are to be put forth for* the immediate aid of the homeless and those otherwise unprovided for. We are also requested to state that an adjourned meeting will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at which time the members of the Committee are requested to report the results of their exertions, and hand over the money or goods which they may have received.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible — Stock Exchange sales list, first board]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible — Stock Exchange sales list, second board]

MONDAY, June 2—A. M.

Financial affairs in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange were unsettled through the early part of last week, first, by the development of the Indiana State transfer fraud, and secondly, by the flight and urgent orders of the War Department for fresh troops, in consequence of the repulse and retreat of Gen. BANKS from the Shenandoah Valley. Both causes of distrust materially weakened, for a few days, nearly all speculation for the rise in the Stock Market, and the affair of the War Department even checked investments as well as speculative purchases in United States Securities. But this needless alarm soon passed over, and with the continued increase of Money at Bank, and further heavy receipts of United States Notes for disbursement from the Sub-Treasury, a renewed demand sprung up for all Government Stocks, and Treasury Bonds and Certificates, advancing prices rapidly to nearly the highest points of the season. Some of the Banks themselves resorted to the purchase of Treasury paper by way of employing their heavy deposit balances, which have gone up of late in the following progression:

Saturday, April 19	$95,[illegible]
Saturday, April 26	105,622,000
Saturday, May 3	109,231,000
Saturday, May 10	116,490,000
Saturday, May 17	121,402,000
Saturday, May 24	125,106,000
Saturday, May 31	125,322,000

The ordinary or mercantile discounts at Bank were lower by $700,000 or $800,000 on Saturday than at the close of the previous week, while the stock of Specie, notwithstanding the shipment of $815,000 to Europe, stood $31,417,000 as against $30,957,000 on Saturday week. The rates of Money have not changed, at call, to the Brokers, but rather lower terms than have yet been quoted were accepted on prime Merchant paper 60 days to 6 months, owing to the scarcity of really good selections. Exchange was stiffened early in the week to 115 ⅌ cent. on London, by the firm appearance of the market for Gold, but as this was discovered to have grown more out of the disposition of certain *short* sellers of Gold to close up their contracts, than to any increased demand for export, the rate on London returned to 114¾@114⅞ ⅌ cent., and Gold to 103¾@103⅞ ⅌ cent., and both barely steady on Saturday, while the Stock Exchange and General Money Market had in a great measure recovered their confidence, and the demand on the former its buoyancy. The Indiana fraud has almost ceased to influence the Railway Share list, which was at first so seriously shaken by it, although no *Bull* combination appears to be at work to sustain it any more than the Government list. The Army news on Saturday, of course, materially helped the demand, and no point in the telegraphic advices afforded more genuine satisfaction than the recovery of part of the lost ground in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Import trade of the week shows a moderate gain on the movement of last season, chiefly on the General Merchandise list, which embraces a large amount of Sugar, Coffee and Tea. As these staples all pay a liberal duty to the Government, the Customs for May, at this port alone, reach $4,716,000, to which about a million may be added for other ports. The Export Clearances of the week are on a fair scale in value, while in the bulk of Breadstuffs they nearly equal the large movements of last season. The Export of Specie closely corresponds with the difference between the ordinary Import and Export lists of the week. The movement thus far appears to make no impression on the stock of Gold in Bank. To-day the State of New-York will pay off $900,000 of the principal of the State Debt, in Gold, through the Manhattan Company.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,236,703, against $2,831,947 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,068,460, against $2,632,591 same week in April, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $815,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days since, for ten months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to April 30, amounted to $106,464,000

Add five weeks since May 1	16,381,961
Total entries since July 1	$122,845,961
To same date last year	185,058,825
Decrease since July 1	$62,212,864

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to April 30 .... $[illegible]

Add five weeks since May 1	9,72[illegible]
Total clearances since July 1	$122,[illegible]
Against same date last year	114,814,74[illegible]
Increased Export this season	$7,[illegible]

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From July 1 to April 30	$[illegible]
Add five weeks since May 1	4,976,000
Total since July 1	$18,[illegible]
Against same time, 1861	22,487,000
Decreased Specie Export	$4,[illegible]

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ⅌ cent. stock of U. S. of 1881	103¾@105½
New-York Central	87½@85@85½
New-York and Erie	36¼@33@37¼
Erie Preferred Shares	63¼@61½@64
Rock Island	61½@60@62
Michigan Guaranteed	55@53½@57½
Michigan Southern	24½@22@25½
Michigan Central	60½@59@63
Toledo	46@41½@44½
Galena	69½@67@69
Illinois Central	60½@60@62½
Panama	120@123
Pacific Mall	113½@109½@115½
Missouris	51½@50½@51½
Tennessees	53½@50½@55
Hudson River	43½@42½@44½
Harlem Preferred	24½@23½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	21@22

The Stock Market closed on Saturday afternoon generally higher than the week before, when the effect of the Indiana fraud had already reduced prices 1½@2 ⅌ cent. Lower figures were made on Monday and Tuesday on the adverse War news and the continued discussion in the Board of Brokers of the fraud referred to. But from and after Wednesday the market turned upward, first on the Government Stock of 1881 and 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds, and subsequently on the Railroads, which had been sold freely both for *Bull* and *Bear* account on both the causes agitating the Street. The recovery on Friday and Saturday, particularly the last day, was unusually rapid, the *Bear* operators having, apparently, discovered that they had sold Central, Erie and some of the Western Shares too freely for the supply of cash *stock coming on the market*. The sales of New-York Central, by actual holders, throughout the depression, were comparatively moderate, owing to the dividend-paying credit of the stock, while the sales of Erie were pressed below the point at which buyers could come in with profit on the later London quotations. Both Stocks, consequently recovered with much ease, even in the absence of fresh combinations for the rise. The effect of the depression on City Bank Stocks and on the Railway mortgages was not very marked, at any time, and they left off on Saturday about as high, on the average, as the week before.

The last bids for the City Bank Stocks were as follows:

New-York	103¾	Metropolitan	103¼
Manhattan	125	Peoples'	97
Union	100	Shoe and Leather	100
America	110	Corn Exchange	95
Tradesmen's	95½	Continental	90
Greenwich	125	St. Nicholas	90
National	99	Marine	105
Merchants' Exch	93	Commonwealth	90
Leather Manuf'rs'	120	New-York County	90
State of New-York	91½	Importers' & Traders'	99
Commerce	95½	Park	104
Pacific	118	Manuf's and Merch's	87
Chatham	90		

And for the Railway Mortgages as follows:

N. Y. C. sixes	100¾	N. Ind. Goshen line, '68	90½
N. Y. C. sixes real estate	94	Mich. So. & N. In. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	97½
N. Y. C. 6s subscription	94	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '75	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	103	T. H. & Alton firsts	107
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	105	T. H. & Alton seconds	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
Erie firsts, '68	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts Am.	43
Erie seconds, '79	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	70
Erie thirds, '83	96½	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	44½
Erie fifths, '88	87	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	100
Buf. N. Y. & Erie firsts	99	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	100¾
Hudson firsts, '69	[illegible]	Tol. & Wabash firsts	[illegible]
Hudson con. '67	[illegible]	Tol. & Wabash seconds	64
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	102½	Tol. & Wab. In. Bds	[illegible]
Harlem seconds, '68	[illegible]	Mil. & P. DuChien firsts	[illegible]
Harlem thirds, '68	[illegible]	Gal. & Chicago firsts	101½
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	104	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ⅌ ct. '82	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts	105	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	95
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. firsts	98¼	N. J. Cen. firsts	105
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. sec's	81½	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	103
N. Ind. firsts	100		

The business on Saturday at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total receipts, $646,824 41, including for customs $143,354 68; payments, $799,977 49; balance, $15,340,899 50.

The following is the May business of the Office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York:

May 1, 1862, by balance		$97,210 89
Receipts during the month:		
Account of Customs	$4,716,354 66	
Account of Patent Fees	3,460 10	
Account of Post-office Department	253,822 60	
Account of Loans	17,055,767 94	
Account Miscellaneous and Transfers	10,367,340 42	$32,[illegible] 74
Total		$32,[illegible] 50
Payments:		
Debit Balance	$[illegible]	
Treasury Drafts	25,[illegible]	
Post-office Drafts	246,301 11	$30,118,101 82
May 31, 1862, balance		$2,[illegible] 77
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$12,751,244 81	
By receipts during the month	25,877,684 50	$38,[illegible] 31
To Payments		26,[illegible] 52
Balance		$12,122,981 79
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$585,194 60
To Payments		35,614 80
Balance		$549,579 80
By Receipts for Customs in May, 1862		$4,716,354 66
By Receipts for Customs in May, 1861		767,943 20
Increase in May, 1862		$3,948,411 46
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$97,897 15
By Coin received during the Month	$62,567 80	
By Fine Bars do	76,749 94	139,317 74
Total		$237,214 89
To Payments in Coin	$81,209 56	
To Payments in Fine Bars	81,476 08	162,685 64
Balance		$74,529 25
By Funds in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$15,112,496 36	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	$4,937 60	$15,177,433 96
By Fine Bars do	8,591 65	
By Unparted Bullion at Assay Office	202,513 00	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	9,073 24	$231,177 89
Total		$15,398,611 85
Less due Depositors		57,712 35
Balance		$15,340,899 50

Statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending May 31, 1862:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$19,000	
Foreign Bullion	13,000	
United States Bullion	54,000	$86,000

Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.

Foreign Coins	$9,500	
Foreign Bullion	8,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	1,800	
Washoe	1,700	
Lake Superior	2,000	
Total deposits, payable in Bars	$1,000	$22,000
Total deposits, payable in Coins	87,000	$108,000
Gold Bars stamped		$125,487
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$71,232

The Canadian Parliament propose to amalgamate the interests of the great Provincial Railways—the Grand Trunk and Great Western. The first is already bankrupt, and the last of very moderate profit to its shareholders. The bill for consolidation is an extraordinary specimen of legislation, and if carried out in its present shape will be an example of bad faith which one would scarcely look for from an English source, considering the high standard of financial morals by which our London namesake is in the habit of judging everything of the sort on *this* side the line. But the Act cannot take effect without the approval of the Crown, and of course the Government at home—unless ready to set up a new standard of Railway faith—will see to it that no such provisions as the following are permitted to become British law, to the injury of the secured creditors of both roads, where no adequate mortgage security exists. We quote from the subdivisions of section 7:

"3. The property and assets of the united company *shall not be in any manner liable for the debts or liabilities of any or either of the uniting companies*;

"3. The railway and property of each uniting company at the time of the union, (other than debts or choses in action as aforesaid,) shall belong to and be vested in the united company, and *shall not be liable to execution, distress, attachment, sequestration, or in any manner whatsoever, for the debts or liabilities of the company to which the same may have belonged before the union*;

"4. The agreement which shall be made under the first cited Act for the union of the companies, shall provide for and state the share or proportion of the net profits of the united company which shall belong to each uniting company, and such share shall be liable for any debt or liability of the uniting company to which it belongs, incurred before such union;

"5. The united company shall have the power to apply the net profits belonging to any or either of the uniting companies to the payment of any separate debts or liabilities of such uniting company; and in case of a judgment or decree obtained against the united company for or on account of any such *separate debt or liability, such judgment or decree shall only* be enforceable against the net profits of the company owing or liable for the same, in the hands of the united company; *Provided, that this limitation of liability shall have no effect unless it be assented to by three-fourths in value of the bondholders and creditors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company*, and by three-fourths in value of the bondholders of the other company or companies, attending in person or by proxy at meetings of the said bondholders and creditors respectively, to be called in England and Canada by the Directors of the company concerned, in the manner in which general meetings of the shareholders of such company are called, such meeting being held before the agreement for the union of such company with the other or others, shall be submitted by such Directors to the shareholders for ratification."

The idea that three-fourths, or any other proportion of creditors, can *vote* away the rights of the remaining creditors, may perhaps be thoroughly English, but it will strike the American reader as more than questionable, unless indeed it be an admitted case of bankruptcy, which this is not, as the act proposes to borrow more money on the lines *after* consolidation. On the ground that Parliament is omnipotent, such a statute may be passed, but in the United States the constitutional *restriction would come in as against such legislation*. The clauses referred to, we notice, have *called out warm criticism in Canada*, and we shall not be deemed singular, therefore, in calling attention to them. It was very different with New-York legislation when the roads now comprising the New-York Central were consolidated although several of them were new and considerably in debt.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Friday, reports:

"Money continues very abundant; and many, perhaps most of the large banks, are glad to make loans with the right kind of collaterals on terms considerably below the legal rates of interest. We were told by bankers to-day that best paper, payable in New-York, would not be rejected or allowed to go away if only 6 ⅌ cent. could be obtained. We presume very considerable discounts could be obtained at 7@8 ⅌ cent. Of course bankers would very much prefer even 6 ⅌ cent. to the perfect idleness in which they have been forced to leave a very large amount of their capital. We again suggest the fostering of our manufacturing interests as one of the best and most profitable ways to employ a large part of our surplus capital.

"In New-York exchange we find nothing new to notice. Bankers pay par@¼, and the current selling price is ¼ ⅌ cent. premium. Leading houses make concessions of a fraction to best customers.

"Gold is not quite so firm, and sellers are more plenty. The rates are, however, nearly the same, viz.: buying, 3@3¼; selling, 3½@4 ⅌ cent. premium. Transactions limited.

"The Illinois Central Railroad Company, in anticipation of an increased demand for its farming lands on the part of immigrants and our citizens of foreign birth, have established a *foreign land department*. It is the intention of the Company, by this department, not only to effect the sale of its vast quantity of excellent lands, but also to agitate in Europe and at the East, the subject of immigration to our State generally.

"The brick building on the corner of Lake-street and Michigan-avenue will be exclusively occupied by the new department, and Lieut.-Gov. HOFFMANN has been appointed Commissioner thereof."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 14th of May, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,123,473	Increase	230,0[illegible]
Public deposits	6,304,663	Decrease	1,169,308
Other deposits	14,948,309	Increase	1,061,655
Gov't securities	10,321,388	Decrease	100,000
Other securities	19,647,729	Increase	1,014,633
Notes unemployed	6,809,500	Decrease	194,025

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,887,755, being a decrease of £160,825; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,919,147, showing a decrease of £346,598, when compared with the preceding return.

The London *Times* remarks, upon this return:

"The diminution of £346,598, shown in the Bank bullion in this week's return, is attributable to the withdrawal of sovereigns for Constantinople and Spain—the former on account of the Turkish loan—and also to a little demand for Scotland, while the decline of about a million in the Government balances on the one hand, and in the Government Securities on the other, is believed to be simply owing to some formal adjustment of accounts between the Treasury and the Bank. In the course of the afternoon an unfavorable movement took place in the French rate of Exchange, bills being in active demand, but the impression is that it was caused solely by temporary requirements on the Paris Bourse."

The later news by the *City of New-York* announces the advance of the Bank rate of interest to 3 ⅌ cent.

The following table of American Stocks in London is only to the afternoon of May 16. Higher figures have since been reported by telegraph. There was considerable activity in the market:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ⅌ cent.	79 @ 81	
United States 5 ⅌ cent., red. 1874	79 @ 81	80
Virginia State 6 ⅌ cent.	53 @ 55	54½
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880 7 p. c.	69 @ 71	70 69½ 9
Erie shares, $10 (all paid)	33½ @ 34½	33½ 4 3½
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. Preference	54 @ 56	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1½ @ 2	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ⅌ cent., 1867	90 @ 92	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ⅌ cent., 1859	88 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ⅌ cent., 1883	84 @ 86	86 5
Do. 4th M. 7 ⅌ cent.	75 @ 77	75
Do. 5th M. 7 ⅌ cent.	74 @ 76	
Illinois Cen. 6 ⅌ cent., red. 1875	74 @ 76	74½
Do. 7 ⅌ cent., red. 1875	78 @ 80	78½ 8 9
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid	45 @ 44dis.	44½ dis.
Do. $100 shares, all paid	53 @ 55	54 3½ 4½
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ⅌ c.	84 @ 86	
Do. S. F. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st M., '82	87 @ 89	88
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F. '85	73 @ 75	
Do. $100 shares	19 @ 21	
New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent. S. F., 1883	82 @ 84	83
Do. 7 ⅌ cent., 1864	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. S. F., 1876	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. c. b., 1876	89 @ 91	
Do. $100 shares	74 @ 76	75
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ⅌ cent., 1865	99 @ 101	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ⅌ cent., '72	99 @ 101	
Pennsylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ⅌ cent., conv	87 @ 89	
Do. 2d Mort., 6 ⅌ cent.	85 @ 87	
Do. $50 shares	41 @ 43	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	18 @ 22	

Trade of Great Britain in 1861.

The following table, extracted from the proceedings of the *Journal of the London Statistical Society*, for March, 1862, will be interesting to our readers, as showing the relative importance of this country to England in a commercial point of view:

	Imports from.	Exports to.
Northern Europe	£10,290,000	£4,914,000
Central Europe	16,036,000	16,815,000
Western Europe	18,020,000	10,061,000
Southern Europe	2,052,000	6,627,000
Levant	8,436,000	4,371,000
Northern Africa	427,000	124,000
Western Africa	1,604,000	615,000
Eastern Africa	6,000	38,000
Indian Seas	867,000	1,860,000
South Sea Islands		93,000
China	9,913,000	3,107,000
United States of America	49,331,000	9,060,000
Mexico and Cen. America	477,000	647,000
West Indies	2,676,000	1,772,000
South America (Northern)	422,000	1,105,000
South America (Pacific)	4,130,000	1,390,000
South America (Atlantic)	3,948,000	6,631,000
Whale Fisheries	19,000	6,000
Total	£131,774,000	£64,858,000
British Possessions	35,189,000	28,937,000
Grand Total	£156,963,000	£93,795,000

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—Who have created enthusiasm in New-England, received applause in New-York, and been prohibited from singing in the Army of the Potomac, will give, to-morrow night, a concert for the benefit of children of disabled or deceased soldiers, at the Macdougal-street Baptist Church.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 2, [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. [illegible] Part II.—Nos. [illegible]

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	May 21
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July [illegible]
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 6 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close, daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. F. R.—WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—A NOTE, DRAWN BY GEO. G. ROCKWOOD, in favor of JOHN H. MASTERTON, and indorsed by J. A. BIENTOUL and JOHN NEWHOUSE, for the sum of $500, dated Feb. 1, 1862, at six months, has been lost or stolen, and payment of the same has been stopped.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 309 East 10th-st., part of house No. 189 same street, a first-class stable in 9th-st., near 2d-av., a store, No. 186 East Houston-st., a good stand for business; also, apartments with two, three or four rooms, in 17th and 18th Wards. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 130 1st-av., corner of 9th-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 112 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 89 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 70 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A TERM OF THREE to five years—a three-story, 25 feet front house, with a good sized back building attached, situated between 14th and 28th sts., and 6th-av., and Irving-place, or Lexington-av. Address Box 1,581 New-York Post-office.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET, By JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY, the third floor of house No. 106 East 16th-st., with the privilege of bath and laundry. Rent, $16 per month. Apply on the premises.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; has all the modern improvements. Rent low. Inquire on the premises, at No. 18.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence in Fishkill, N. Y., one mile from the river and New-Hamburgh station. The house contains 11 rooms, and is surrounded by ample shade and space. For particulars apply to A. H. EARL, No. 308 Washington-st., or address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hudsonville, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A three-story brick house, with water, gas, &c., convenient to a line of cars, and not far from the ferries. Rent moderate. Address, with full particulars—without which the communication will receive no attention—H. L. L., Box No. 120 Times Office.

FARMS.

GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—About 20 acres, with good house and barn, and other buildings; nine acres planted with corn and potatoes, and other things; the rest in good grass, good fruit; it is well fenced, has two cisterns and a good well of water; 2½ hours ride from New-York City. Price $2,000; $600 down. Apply to WM. ROTH, No. 400 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm, 12 miles from New-York, on the Hackensack River, 2½ miles from the village of Hackensack, with from 20 to 40 acres under cultivation, dwelling-house, and all necessary outbuildings on the premises. Terms easy. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARM OF 76 ACRES, 30 MILES IN NEW-Jersey, and 3½ from depot, with buildings, orchard, brook, timber, &c., to exchange for a house in Brooklyn, worth from $4,000 to $6,000. C. H. OLIVER, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers (gratuitously) and competent teachers with positions. References—Harper Bros., Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Prof. Phelps. Wanted—Teacher of mathematics and military tactics; salary $600; also, others.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

TWO LADIES HAVING A SELECT school in a pleasant country village near New-York, would take two or three children to board and educate on reasonable terms. Address can be obtained at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 133 Broadway, Room 5.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 219 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on Book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 486 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $125 per year. For circulars, address A. S. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 Times Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON Sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 533 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 320 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING IN PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY HILL.—[illegible] Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED FRONT OR BACK room on second floor, with full or partial board; also, an attic room; terms moderate. Call at No. 22 Sixth-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASANT and neatly furnished rooms, with good board; the family private, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT Room, on third story, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 138 Joralemon-st., near Court. References required.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—A family willing to pay a fair price can obtain superior accommodations in a house where the family consists of but three persons. Address MERCATOR, Box No. 164 Times Office.

A LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS OF Music, French, Spanish and Italian for a nice room and board; she would attend for visiting tuition in the neighboring Summer resorts near the City; an opportunity for ladies to join in classes. Address LADY TEACHER, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

AT NO. 102 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music, a gentleman and wife, or two or three single persons, can have board in very pleasant rooms, with the comfort of a furnished home; rooms having all the improvements. Dinner at 5½ o'clock.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York.
WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

AT NO. 23 BOND-ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two choice large rooms, handsomely furnished; hot and cold water, &c.; suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references given and required.

THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN have board, with pleasant rooms, in a first-class private house, on very reasonable terms, at No. 24 Pike-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 4 Clinton-place, corner of University-place.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY WOULD let a few furnished rooms, without board, to single gentlemen only. Reference required. Apply at No. 95 East Broadway.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—TWO HANDsomely furnished rooms on second floor, with or without board, in a private family, with gas, bath, &c. No. 44 Greenwich-av.

$4 TO $6 PER WEEK.—SUPERIOR ROOM and table, in a private family, and house with all the modern improvements; references exchanged. Apply at No. 19 Charlton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y. (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway at 7 A. M. or 4 P. M. to Chesterville, where they will change cars for Warwick. Carriages will be in readiness to convey them to the lake on the arrival of the trains.

SUMMER BOARD—AT A NEW HOUSE, WITH large, airy rooms, situated on Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, Westchester County, accessible by all trains on the Harlem Railroad. The location is pleasant and healthy, with facilities for fishing, boating, hunting and driving, in the immediate vicinity. Adjoining, is a large grove, also buildings for horses and carriages. Inquire of S. B. QUICK, at D. Collamore & Co.'s, No. 479 Broadway; of Baker & Vail, No. 208 Washington-st.; or address G. C. VAIL, North Salem, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., in a very pleasant and healthy location, 5 to 10 minutes' walk from the Post-office and churches. The table supplied with Summer fruit, vegetables and milk, fresh from their own grounds. Terms $4 to $6 per week. For particulars, apply to B. WETMORE, No. 3 Washington-place, near Broadway.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD FOR families in a large and airy farm-house; location perfectly healthy, in Westchester County, within one mile and a half of the White Plains depot, on the Harlem Railroad. For terms and references apply to J. C. HARRIOTT, No. 70 Wall-st., or address HIRAM MEAD, White Plains Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with or without board, at the foot of 64th-st., fronting the East River; healthy and beautiful location, possessing all the advantages of a town and country residence, or the house to let. Inquire on the premises, or at the Empire Sewing Machine Company, No. 310 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD AT Cornwall, on the Hudson. Applicants will please address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References Rev. Dr. Crosby, Newburgh; F. W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng; Geo. Morris, New-York.

WANTED, IN JERSEY CITY, IN A PRIVATE family, a commodious lodging-room, in a house with modern improvements, by a single gentleman, doing business in New-York; he would like breakfast, Sunday, and a location south of Montgomery-st. Address G. B. G., Box No. 1,444, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FAMILY OF THREE or six persons can obtain board in a private family, on a farm, 30 miles from the City, near a railroad, with communication with the City nearly every hour in the day. Apply to Mr. INSLEY, at the *Pathfinder* office, No. 25 John-st., on TUESDAY, between 10 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.—"MOUNTAIN GLEN," 20 miles from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For fine air, shades, drives, &c., is seldom excelled. See the proprietor, this day, from 1 to 2, at No. 8 Dey-st., 3d floor. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—DOUBLE OR SINGLE rooms; the house fronts the Hudson, half a mile above the village; the scenery is unsurpassed. Board $32 per month. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES of adults can find good board and pleasant rooms on the Banks of the Hudson, at Milton, Ulster County, by addressing or calling on C. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE LINE OF THE Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can be accommodated with board in private families, in attractive and healthy locations. Inquire at the office of the company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED near Bath, 7 miles from Fulton Ferry, for from $3 to $5 per week. Address B., Box No. 152 Times Office, or No. 41 Grove-st., New-York.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES DESIRING board in the country, will consult their own interest by applying at the agency, No. 186 Orange-st., Brooklyn, (Room No. 12.)
T. PETIT & CO.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suits, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open; situated only 15 yards from the sea-shore; central of the place; house fronting ocean 500 feet; will accommodate 500 guests; two hours from New-York; steamer leaving foot of Murray-st. twice daily, thence by the R. & L. B. railroad. Address
JUNE 1, 1862. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad, or steamboats; communication with the City every hour. This house will be rendered more attractive this season than heretofore, by the addition of a spacious piazza now being built. WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor. F. L.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, CLIFFWOOD, N. J.—Will be opened June 1, for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The above place is accessible by the Keyport boat, foot of Robinson-st., N. Y. Communication by letter will be promptly attended to.
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or depot. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—AN HOUR AND A HALF, per Hudson River Railroad; stands foremost in its claims on the lovers of the picturesque, boating, fishing, &c. Rooms for families may be secured by applying to WALTER R. JONES, No. 516 Broadway, up-stairs.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 86 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, FOR [illegible] the Summer, or longer, an elegant modern residence, finished entire, in the best manner, with every modern convenience, laundry, bath rooms, butler's pantry, [illegible], large parlor, hall, and 14 other very convenient rooms; suitable out buildings all supplied with spring water; with 15 to 40 acres of excellent land in lawn and garden. The lawn is ornamented with natural shade trees, and evergreens, well stocked with the choicest varieties of small and large fruit; situated in the most desirable location, in one of the most attractive and healthy towns in New-Jersey, the hours from the City, and convenient to the railroad station; possession given immediately. The grounds and garden will be kept in order by the owner, occupant [illegible], with all the fruit and vegetables required. Party occupying can have the privilege of purchasing. For further particulars, address WOODSIDE, Box No. 186 *New-York Times* Office.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Two miles from Lenox, Mass., on Lake Mahkeenac, (a beautiful sheet of water.) The house is a large and handsome farm-house, quite new and well furnished. It is well adapted for a hotel or boarding-house, being large and commodious. Out-buildings numerous and good. There are 50 acres of land, handsomely laid out, with an abundance of fruit and shade trees. Lenox is chiefly a farming town; but the attractive scenery has made it the favorite summer resort of persons, both native and foreign. The place kept as a fashionable boarding residence would be a profitable investment, being well filled with the best families. It is in the near vicinity of *Anthony*, *Sedgwick*, *Fanny Kemble* and many others. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with brownstone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a [illegible] entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 211 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON RAHWAY-av., near Elizabeth, New-Jersey; house large, two-story, 30x50, surrounded with fruit and shade; three or more acres of ground, upon which is plenty of strawberries, Lawton blackberries, grapes, pears, apples and other fruit. Rent $300. Also, to let, a three-story brick house on 126th-st., Harlem, 120 feet east of 4th-av.; rent very low. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law, and Commissioner for all the States, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $250 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depot of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about 2 acres of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 39 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.
Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,500 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to
WM. C. ALDEN, No. 211 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A VERY choice place of two and a half acres, well laid out with ornamental and fruit trees, near New-Rochelle, with a double gothic cottage, with twelve rooms; also, a carriage house, &c. [illegible] will be sold at a bargain, with furniture, if desired. Apply to E. W. TAYLOR, Room No. 3, City Hall.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT LONG BRANCH TO LET.—Within three-fourths of a mile of the steam-boat and boarding-houses. A good two-story house, furnished, containing six rooms, kitchen and wash-house, garden, &c. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to D. McLEOD, No. 115 Franklin-st., or to R. McGREGOR, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, of 50 acres, in Morristown, N. J., one-quarter mile from town; house, 38x58, Elizabethan style; every convenience, furnace, bath-room, and elevated site, 300 feet high; large shade trees; grounds tastefully laid out; out-buildings, and large garden, and large and small fruits; choice varieties; apple orchard, just in bearing. Also, furniture, horses and carriages. Possession immediately.
DAVID ROCKWELL, Morristown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of land, barn, &c. The house contains 12 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and gardens, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house 45 feet by 36 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. S. HAVEMEYER, No. 230 Water-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 26 William-st., New-York, 9 to 12 A. M.; No. [illegible] Main-st., Orange, 2 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, OPPOSITE RAILROAD Depot, a convenient dwelling, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, cellar and garden; rent cheap; possession immediately. Apply to Mrs. MUNSON, next door, or to B. R. HASKIN, No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY.—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, very near the depot, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS HANY, No. 45 John-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT WHITESTONE POINT, L. I., partly furnished; river front and a large barn. Possession immediately. Price $400. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 300 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, and thirty acres of land, on Manhattanville Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES R. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 45 Bond-st., near Broadway. [illegible] may be seen, and further particulars of price, terms, &c., obtained, on application to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN,
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Clifton Point, at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on the easterly bank of the Hudson, (distant from New-York 90 miles,) and 100 acres of land, a bold and commanding promontory, having several fine sites for mansions in addition to that upon which the mansion is built. The Catskill Mountains at the northwest, and the Shawangunk range at the southwest, with the expanse of water between, form a series of lake and river views of great beauty. Water frontage ample, with water-proof from State and shore hold. The Hudson River Railroad passes through a tunnel belonging to the property, affording uninterrupted access to the river. Lawns deeply shaded, and river-woods beautified by walks tastefully cut through them. Terms easy. Apply to F. GARRETTSON, owner, on the premises, or to F. F. GARRETTSON, Counselor, &c., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION as a residence, No. 119 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. The dwelling is a commodious, double frame house; the lot well stocked with fruit trees and grape vines, is 50 by 200 feet, and the neighborhood most highly respectable. Inquire of Messrs. BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FIFTEEN LOTS IN HARLEM, ON 123D, 124th, 125th, 126th sts., 4th and 5th avs., desirable for improvements, or desirable for investments. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, four lots on Bushwick-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. J. C. SANDERS, No. 15 Chambers-st.

A PLEASANT PLACE IN NEW-CANAAN, Conn., house, barn, etc., (new,) with two acres, fruit trees, fine garden, two wells, beautiful location. Price, $3,000; 18 acres adjoining, if wanted. Call at No. 225 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, piano rooms.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT LITCHFIELD, Conn. For sale at $6,000; rent at $300. Situated on high ground; stables and other out-buildings; two acres in gardens and lawn. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL THREE-story brick house, with store on first floor, within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton Ferry; pays 8 rent of over 10 per cent. on $2,100; price, $1,800; terms easy. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MIRABEAU, PARIS.—C. F. BACHMAYER, who had the honor of the whole management of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Journey through the United States, begs to inform travelers in Europe, that he has taken the Direction of the HOTEL MIRABEAU, Rue de la Paix, in Paris, which has been entirely refurnished and embellished, and offers every comfort combined with elegance, for moderate charges.
Having traveled for many years with distinguished European and American families, he feels confident that the experience thus gained will enable him to provide fully for the comfort of those who may honor the Hotel Mirabeau with their patronage.
PARIS, May 12, 1862.

IRVING HOUSE, NEW-YORK.—BROADWAY and 12th-st. Entrance on 12th-st. This house is now open for the accommodation of families and transient guests, and will be conducted upon the European plan. There is a good restaurant in the house for the use of the guests, also, a large dining, lunch and oyster room, in the basement. Entrance, No. 653 Broadway.
GEO. W. HUNT, Proprietors.
CHAS. W. NASH,

HOTEL ST. JULIEN, GRANT-ST., STATEN Island, near Quarantine Landing. Superior board for gentlemen and families, bowling, billiards, stabling, &c. Also, a well-furnished house to let, facing bay, ten rooms. Inquire at St. Julien.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR—in DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 3 Bowery, corner 18th-st. One quarter's lessons, $15; private lessons $10. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Post Boy; or, The Pride of Rank—The Elves.

WALLACK'S—Love Chase.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—The Felon's Dream—The Dragon Knight—The Bottle Imp.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Grand Baby Show—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Whale, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, is of the most intensely exciting and important character. Another great battle has been fought, and another great victory has been won! According to the first brief telegram from Gen. McClellan, dated at noon yesterday, on the battle-field, the enemy made an attack upon the right of our lines at 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, in the midst of a terrible storm, which had flooded the whole valley of the Chickahominy. Gen. Casey's Division, which was in the first line, gave way before the enemy, "unaccountably and discreditably," as Gen. McClellan states. Temporary confusion was thus caused, during which some of our guns and baggage were lost; but the enemy were checked in a handsome manner by Gens. Heintzelman and Keyes, and held at bay until, by great exertion, the divisions of Gens. Sedgwick and Richardson were brought across the river, when the enemy was driven back at the point of the bayonet, leaving the ground covered with his dead. This ended the conflict on Saturday. Yesterday morning the enemy attempted to renew it, but was everywhere repulsed. Many prisoners were captured by us, including Gen. Pettigrew, of South Carolina, and Col. [illegible]. Our losses in killed and wounded are heavy, but nothing to compare with those of the enemy, which, Gen. McClellan says, must be enormous. During the progress of the fighting, several fine bayonet charges were made—two by the Second Excelsior Regiment, yesterday. We may now expect the speedy evacuation of Richmond.

Telegraphic communication between Fortress Monroe and Gen. McClellan's headquarters was interrupted on Saturday by a violent thunderstorm. In the vicinity of Fortress Monroe it was very violent, and a building on the road to Camp Hamilton, occupied by the Engineer Department, was struck by lightning and destroyed. The steamer *Ariel* arrived at the Fortress on Saturday morning from White House, with a batch of rebel prisoners captured by Gen. Porter's command at Hanover Court-house. They number 545, and will soon arrive at this port on board the steamer *Star of the South*.

Our late disasters in the Valley of the Shenandoah are being retrieved, so far as it is possible to do so. Front Royal, the scene of the defeat of Col. Kenly and his brave First Maryland Regiment, has been recaptured, apparently with as much fatality to the rebels as was suffered by us. A brigade of our troops, preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island Cavalry, entered the place on Friday morning, and drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana, four companies of the Twelfth Georgia and a body of cavalry. The enemy, it appears, were taken completely by surprise, and had no time either to save or to destroy anything. A large amount of transportation fell into our hands, including two engines and eleven cars on the Manassas Gap Railroad. We captured six officers and one hundred and fifty privates, besides killing and wounding a large number of rebels. Our loss in this affair was but eight killed, five wounded and one missing. Several of our men who were taken prisoners at Front Royal a week ago, were recaptured by our forces. In addition to this decided success, we are gratified to announce that Gen. Banks has once more advanced from Harper's Ferry, the Fifth New-York Cavalry having passed through Martinsburgh, and several miles beyond, on Saturday morning. They encountered the rebel cavalry, and captured several prisoners, together with a wagon, muskets, ammunition, &c. It has been ascertained that Col. Kenly, of the First Maryland, was not killed, but is now at Winchester, wounded.

It has not yet been developed whether the rebels have done much damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the vicinity of Martinsburgh. The road is all right as far as Back Creek, where a bridge is damaged, but beyond that point as far as Halltown, *nothing is known*. From the movements, however, now on foot, there is reason to believe that trains will be running through from Wheeling to Baltimore in a few days.

The evacuation of Corinth by the rebels under Beauregard is likely to prove a more serious disaster for them than at first appeared likely. It is believed to have commenced on Wednesday night, the intention being to proceed southward to some point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—probably Okolona, as before announced. A body of Gen. Pope's cavalry, however, had been beforehand with them, and had destroyed a bridge, and thus prevented progress in that direction. They then retraced their steps, and proceeded west to Grand Junction, whence they took the Jackson Railroad southward—doubtless with the intention of proceeding eastward from Jackson and striking the Mobile and Ohio Railroad again at Meridian, some 120 miles below Okolona, and about the same distance from Mobile. Gen. Halleck telegraphs to the War Department that the enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong, and that he cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight. The rebels destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c. For miles out of town the roads were strewn with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away in the flight. We have captured a large number of prisoners and deserters—amounting on Friday night to between two and three thousand.

Important news reaches us from the West. Little Rock, the Capital of Arkansas, is stated to be fully occupied by our troops—the inhabitants remaining being decidedly loyal. The Legislature had scattered, and Gov. Rector had fled from the State. It is also announced that Vicksburgh, Miss., has surrendered to the Lower Mississippi fleet.

Recent advices from Norfolk are important. According to the report of two fugitives, who arrived there on Thursday, direct from Richmond, the rebels at the latter place have an army of 200,000 men in the vicinity; among whom, however, both officers and men, dissatisfaction is very general. The story of half-rations is again repeated by these refugees. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, Jeff. Davis sees that his only chance is in a battle at Richmond, and is reported to have expressed his determination to make the streets of the city "run with blood" before surrendering it. A rumor had been brought in by Gen. Wool's scouts, that Petersburgh had already been, or was to be, evacuated by the rebels. Communication with Gen. Burnside had been opened by the inland route, from Elizabeth River by canal to Currituck Sound, and several vessels had already come through, flying the National flag. A Union meeting is to be held in Norfolk soon, and if the sentiment of the meeting proves satisfactory, it will probably induce the President to open the port to commerce.

The United States steam transport *Baltic* arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, from Ship Island, Mobile Point and Key West, with a cargo of 117 bales of cotton, 40 barrels spirits turpentine, and 21 barrels of tar, captured from several small prizes, and consigned to the United States Marshal. We receive by the *Baltic* our special correspondence from the Gulf, which gives interesting details of recent events.

The United States steam-transport *Cossack*, Capt. John W. Bennett, arrived at an early hour on Saturday morning from Newbern, N. C., which port she left on the 29th inst., at 4 P. M. She brings 418 released Union prisoners from Salisbury, N. C. There was nothing new at Newbern. Governor Stanly was in the city, and was about to assume his functions.

The schooner *Hannibal*, (of Bangor,) Capt. Winthrop, from Nassau, N. P., May 22, arrived on Saturday morning. She left there the Confederate steamers *Thomas L. Wragg*, to sail for Charleston in a few days, the *Wm. Seabrook*, from Charleston, and the *Santee*, from a Southern port, just arrived with a cargo of cotton. The Confederate steamers *Kate*, *Cecil* and *Nelly* sailed May 20, for Charleston.

Another valuable British iron steamship was brought into this port yesterday as a prize, having been captured off Charleston while attempting to run the blockade. The vessel and cargo—the latter consisting of powder, rifles, coffee and quinine—are valued at $300,000.

A letter to the Boston *Journal*, dated on board the United States gunboat *Kennebec*, off Natchez, May 14, says: "We arrived at this place on Monday, 12th inst.; passed Baton Rouge last week. The Stars and Stripes wave over that city now. The following vessels are lying at anchor opposite this city: United States sloops *Brooklyn*, *Iroquois*, *Oneida*, and gunboats *Sciota*, *Wissahickon*, *Winona* and *Kennebec*. This city has not surrendered yet; will probably this day, and then for Vicksburgh and Memphis. The planters are destroying and burning all their cotton; great quantities of which are floating down the river every day. One planter told me a few days ago, below here, that he had burned fifteen hundred bales of cotton."

A dispatch from Baltimore informs us that Gen. Dix is to relieve Gen. Wool in the command of the Department of Virginia, while Gen. Wool is expected to come to Baltimore.

There is said to be well authenticated information in Baltimore that the rebels lost, in the late battle at Hanover Court-House, 1,000 killed, 2,000 wounded, and 1,500 taken prisoners. Their entire force was 15,000.

Brig.-Gen. Schofield, commanding the Missouri State Militia, has issued a general order stating that hereafter all guerrillas and marauders, in that State, when caught in arms, engaged in their unlawful warfare, will be shot down on the spot, and that all citizens who give shelter and protection to these outlaws, or who will not give all the assistance in their power to the military authorities in detecting and bringing them to punishment, will be regarded and treated as aiders and abettors of the criminals.

CONGRESS.

Only the Senate was in session on Saturday. A bill was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, to enable slaves to establish a right to freedom under the act to confiscate the property of rebels, &c. A resolution was offered by Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, and laid over, providing for a Select Committee to investigate the official conduct of Adjutant-Gen. Thomas. The resolution to compensate the crew of the gunboat *Varuna*, for the loss of clothing and other property in the fight below New-Orleans, was passed. The House bill to allow California an additional representative was passed. The bill legalizing the acceptance of volunteers by the President was called up by Mr. Wilson, who offered a substitute authorizing a further acceptance of volunteers, but limiting the whole number to 700,000, and providing for a premium of $2 for every soldier enlisted, and for the payment of two months' wages in advance. Mr. Wilson stated that the aggregate number of men now in service is estimated at 617,654, but we have a large number at home, on leave and sick, and the probable number of effective men in the field is 500,000. An amendment was adopted limiting the premium to the regular service. The bill was discussed until 1 o'clock, when the Tax-bill was again taken up, and debated until the adjournment. The proposed tax on coal was reduced.

GENERAL NEWS.

We receive the important intelligence by way of San Francisco, that on the 7th ult., the French troops retired from before the city of Puebla, declining a battle with the Mexican forces which were drawn up to meet them. The news was conveyed to San Francisco by the steamer *Orizaba*, from Acapulco.

By the steamship *City of New-York*, which passed Cape Race on Saturday we receive advices from Europe four days later than came to hand by the *Europa*. The news is not specially important. Full details of the evacuation of Yorktown had been received in England, and the event was regarded as hardly second in importance to the capture of New-Orleans. The London *Times* considers it a great reverse for the rebels. The London *Post*, as usual when it hears of any great victory of the National arms, suggests that now is the time to effect a compromise. The Liverpool *Post* regards the war as virtually at an end. Earl Russell had submitted the new Slave-trade treaty to Parliament, and had taken occasion to bear testimony to the efforts of the present Administration to put a stop to the traffic. The Cotton market was fluctuating. Breadstuffs were nominal and Provisions dull and unchanged. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93⅜.

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived at this port on Saturday, from Aspinwall on the 22d ult. She brought the mails and specie from California. She gives the following report of the capture of a prize schooner on Wednesday last: "May 28, lat. 31°, lon. 73° 35', spoke schooner *Agnes H. Ward*, of Wilmington, N. C.; sent a boat on board and found she was sailing under the Confederate flag and papers, loaded with cotton, turpentine and tobacco, and bound for Nassau. She ran the blockade at Wilmington on the night of May 12. We took the Captain and part of the crew on board the *Northern Light*, and sent our first officer and four men to take possession of her as a prize; took her in tow and brought her to this port. She has 15 bales of cotton and 170 barrels spirits turpentine, of about 160 tons burden. This, we believe, is the first instance, during the war, of the capture of a prize by a merchant vessel. The California steamers, as is well known, are armed with rifle cannon. The *Agnes H. Ward* was given in charge of the Prize Commissioners on her arrival.

From Bogota, we have a confirmation, by the *Northern Light*, of the reported defeat and capture of Gen. Payan, of Mosquera's forces, by Arboleda, in the State of Cauca. The City of Bogota remained quiet. Mosquera was about sending a large force into Cauca, and a detachment had already gone forward.

From Central America, the news is of trivial importance. An unsuccessful attempt had been made in Guatemala to blow up the Government magazine, which contained 600 quintals of powder. Unimportant disturbances had taken place in parts of the Republic.

Gen. San Roman had been elected to the Presidency of Peru.

The gunboat *E. A. Stevens* has arrived at the Washington Navy-yard for repairs. At the time of the accident, while she was assisting in the bombardment of Fort Darling on the James River, the gun was loaded for the seventh round, with a 10-pound cartridge and solid shot, and but two persons were injured—the captain, who was struck on the head with a small piece of the flying metal, and the gunner, who had his shoulder bruised. The frame in which the gun worked is split, and the aft beam is also started.

One hundred and fifteen prisoners captured at Lewisburgh, Va., by Col. Crooks, have arrived at Wheeling.

A few weeks since, Gen. Halleck ordered Gen. Curtis to detach a portion of the army of the Southwest, and send it, with all possible dispatch, to the aid of the National forces before Corinth. The order was received by the latter at Batesville, Ark., and promptly obeyed. How many men were forwarded it is unnecessary to mention, but the alacrity of their movements is worthy of note. The march from Batesville to Cape Girardeau, Mo., a distance of two hundred and forty miles, was accomplished in ten days, some of the men being obliged to travel barefoot for the last sixty miles. This gives an average of twenty-four miles per day. The day before the battle of Pea Ridge, a detachment from Curtis' army, under Col. Vandever, marched from Huntsville to Sugar Creek, forty-one miles, with but two halts of fifteen minutes each.

Col. Redman Wilfley, residing in Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, holding a commission as Colonel in the rebel army, and late from the rebel force at Corinth, Miss., voluntarily surrendered himself as a prisoner of war to the Provost-Marshal at St. Joseph, a few days ago. At first he merely reported himself as a returned rebel, and wore no uniform or insignia denoting his rank. His person was unknown to the Provost-Marshal, but that officer, suspecting from the air and bearing of the gentleman that he was no ordinary person, questioned him until the truth came out. Col. Wilfley left the rebel army a month ago. He did not pass through our lines, but made his way up through Kentucky. The Provost-Marshal sent him to Camp Byrne, where he now is.

An Atlanta (Ga.) paper states that there are 3,000 sick soldiers now in that city, hailing from nearly every part of the Confederacy, and that the number is likely to be largely increased.

The Stock Exchange was buoyant and higher on Saturday on nearly the entire list, Government Stock of 1881 leading off at 106½ ℘ cent. Gold 103⅝@103¾; Exchange 114¼@114½ ℘ cent.

A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, on Saturday. Flour was a shade cheaper; while Wheat and Corn were firm. Cotton was pretty freely purchased at steady prices. Sales of Groceries and Provisions were restricted, as were also those of Whisky, Tallow, Fruit, Oils, Hides, Leather, Naval Stores, and Foreign Liquors. Fish, Hemp, Metals, Seeds, Spices, and Whalebone were inactive. Moderate freight engagements were reported at easier rates, with 564 vessels of all classes in port.

Lesson Taught by the Evacuation of Corinth.

There is one lesson taught by the rebel evacuation of Corinth that should be remembered to the full vindication of Gen. McClellan in regard to the evacuation of Manassas. It will be recollected that the whole country was vocal with ridicule and censure from a class of our population, because McClellan had "let the enemy at Manassas get away from him." Although many miles distant, and never having approached Manassas even, much less endeavored to invest it, Gen. McClellan was expected to know to a hundred how many men the enemy had there, how many guns, how and where mounted, and what *intentions* their commanders had—whether they meant to fight or run away. The fact that the leader of the Union army was disposed to approach cautiously the famous breastworks and redoubts of Centreville, was considered proof conclusive of a timid, hesitating disposition, afraid of "hurting" somebody or something, and wholly incompatible with the enterprise needed at the head of the army.

It is not to be denied that this loud and cruel clamor against McClellan had a damaging effect on his reputation, alienating many men who had professed to be his friends, and even leading the War Department, by a series of reorganizing orders, to deprive him of half of his command and limit his operations to the smallest pattern of a geographical department—Virginia, east of the Rappahannock and Richmond, and west of the Fortress Monroe Department.

But now what do we see of rebel evacuation in the West? Gen. Halleck, certainly one of the most skillful and successful Generals of the war, has been for nearly three months before Corinth. He has literally crawled, inch by inch, from Pittsburgh Landing, with his immense army, right up to the enemy's breastworks, planting his siege guns within three-quarters of a mile of their intrenchments. He has almost invested Corinth with his watchful host, skirmishing daily, receiving prisoners and deserters hourly into his camp, and examining them with all the searching keenness of the skilled lawyer that he is. In these advances he has been aided by such experienced and wary fighters as Pope, Buell, Thomas, the two Shermans, and scores like them. Yet with all this carefulness, with all this close proximity to the enemy, with all this able coöperation of the most sagacious Generals, and with all the advantage of deserters and prisoners to catechise and cross-examine, Gen. Halleck rises from behind his labored and enormous approaches at Corinth to look in upon its empty and abandoned fortifications! It would not be at all surprising to learn next that many "quaker guns" were found harmlessly peering out of embrasures; and that at no time within the past three weeks has any force, except that of Price and Van Dorn, garrisoned the far-famed Corinth!

To turn a moment from this notable example of a Union General "letting the enemy get away from him," do we not recognize the same thing in a recent case right in front of Washington? Gen. McDowell has been delayed for weeks at Fredericksburgh. It has been almost daily announced that Gen. Ewell with 20,000 men—more or less—was encamped hard by, waiting for reinforcements, to fall upon and crush him. Gen. McDowell believed this; he welcomed "intelligent negroes" to his lines, and telegraphed to the Government their confirmation of his belief, and asked for and got reinforcements. But yet in the end, what happened? Gen. McDowell was not attacked by Gen. Ewell, but Gen. Banks, in a remote district, was, and as a matter of course, was driven back.

Where is the exacting spirit of popular generalship that strove to immolate McClellan? Does it demand of the War Department the removal of Halleck, or the dismemberment of his command, because he let Beauregard slip out of his fingers at Corinth? And is the War Department about to yield, as it yielded partially in McClellan's case? Is anybody clamorous for McDowell's supersession, because he let Gen. Ewell fool him into the belief of a battle imminent, making him call for, and obtain the reinforcements that weakened Banks to his ruin?

We "point a moral" by the contrast here presented of evacuations East and evacuations West; not with the mere view of showing how Gen. McClellan is vindicated, for those who did him most injustice have made him ample amends by their resolutions adopted in Congress, but for the wider and better purpose of enforcing upon all men a more catholic and charitable spirit toward those upon whom are resting the awful responsibilities of this war.

The Battle before Richmond.

The battle fought in front of Richmond on Saturday and yesterday, seems to have amounted to a general engagement. The *corps d'armée* of Generals Sumner, Heintzelman and Keyes—all the organized army corps, though not all the troops, under Gen. McClellan—were engaged, and probably by the whole rebel force at Richmond, for Gen. McClellan says that their numbers were greatly superior to ours. The information we have concerning the battle is meagre, but it is sufficient to let us know that our army has gloriously triumphed.

On both days the rebels were the attacking party, *their Generals taking advantage of a terrible storm to assail our right flank—the point where we were the weakest. This fact* of the rebel attack shows the desperate straits which they are in, at Richmond; and it was, probably, from this cause, and from the clamor of the army and of the citizens, that the rebel Generals were driven to assume the offensive.

Gen. McClellan says the battle was a "desperate" one on both sides, and mentions several fine bayonet charges as having been made by our troops. At first the enemy took a small body of them unawares, and a momentary reverse was the consequence; but the ground was speedily regained, and the enemy driven back. The result of the second day's battle is modestly stated by Gen. McClellan in these words: "The enemy was everywhere repulsed." The losses on neither side are given, but are mentioned as being very heavy.

What now? Will the rebels again try the issue of arms at Richmond? or, having discovered that they have failed in that upon which Southern troops have always prided themselves, the assault and the charge, will they be satisfied of the uselessness of any further attempts to save the capital? To-day or to-morrow will tell. Whichever it be, the end cannot now be delayed. Gen. McClellan will probably at once follow up the already repulsed rebel army; and reinforced by Gen. McDowell, will push on to Richmond.

Clemency to the Rebels.—The Louisville *Journal* appends the following comments to an account of the atrocities perpetrated by the rebels on our sick and wounded who fell into their hands at Winchester:

"*This is no civilized warfare on the part of the rebels*, and the horrible truth will soon, in all probability, be made shockingly manifest in Kentucky, in Missouri, in Tennessee, in Western Virginia and elsewhere, by the operations of the numberless guerrilla bands now organizing, unless the promptest, the severest and the most energetic measures shall be adopted for their intimidation and suppression. We are not prepared to believe that any error will be committed by our authorities on the side of leniency, *and we can hardly see how any well could be on the side of rigor.*"

The rebels are laying up for themselves wrath against the day of wrath, by the manner in which they are conducting this war. The Government has steadily persisted in its original purpose of prosecuting the contest upon the broadest possible grounds of humanity and magnanimity. The utmost deference and respect have been shown to the rights of person and of property. Not a spy has been executed—not a deserter shot—not a traitor hung. Rebel property has in every case been respected, preserved and protected from pillage by the Union troops. The rebel wounded have been attended carefully and skillfully *by our surgeons and nurses. No distinction* has been made between them and our own soldiers, in hospitals or on the field. And, in every possible way the Government has sought to fulfil the pledge made to foreign Powers by Mr. Seward at the beginning of the war, that this contest should present an instance of magnanimity and forbearance without example in the history of civil wars.

In return for all this, the rebels have steadily and systematically imitated the worst excesses of the worst savages in the worst ages of the world. The history of Indian warfare presents nothing more fiendish, more utterly unworthy of a civilized community, than the conduct of the rebels in this war. Their treatment of Union men, their persecution by pillage, imprisonment, and even murder, of all who have not joined in their rebellion; their horrid butchery of the wounded on the field of battle, and their brutal usage of prisoners who have fallen into their hands, brand them as beyond the pale of civilization, and to be regarded rather as insane savages than as men entitled to the rights of civilized warfare.

Sooner or later they will reap their reward. The Government will undoubtedly complete its experiment and prosecute the war upon the same basis of liberality and kindness which has characterized it hitherto, until the military power of the rebellion is broken. But if *after that* the rebels persist in their infamous and inhuman practices, they will find themselves dealt with on a different basis. If they abandon war after defeat and resort to an organized system of assassination, they will be treated as assassins and not as simple enemies. The Government will then be prepared to put in force the most rigorous system of repression which the occasion may require. If there is any sanity left in the Southern States, it will be well employed in saving Southern society from the horrible ruin into which its leaders seem resolved to plunge it.

British Official Gratitude.—Capt. Coles, of the Royal Navy, whose name is associated with a plan of cupola shields, or deck turrets, for iron-clad vessels, has just had a taste of the narrowness and perversity of that old-fogy affair, the British Admiralty. The success of the *Monitor* gave this Body of wiseacres a cupola-mania, and simply because Capt. Coles' plan embraced this feature, they immediately ordered that it should be applied to several ships. With a sense of justice particularly their own, however, they debarred the inventor from any practical supervision of the works that were to test the merits of his theory.

In a letter which Capt. Coles lately addressed to the London *Times*, he says: "The shield now being fitted in the *Trusty* has been put together without my knowledge, and it was only through the Press that I knew it was being done. I have not been allowed to superintend it, and from all that I can learn, it cannot be considered to represent my invention." This communication drew down on the Captain a severe reprimand from Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary of the Admiralty, who, from his place in the House of Lords, roundly berated Capt. Coles for daring to "write letters to the newspapers when he is employed under the orders of the Admiralty in an important matter." This was, of course, simply dodging the real question—namely, what right has an Official Board to adopt a man's invention and then give it to be carried out by others, who are only half acquainted with it, and are possibly rivals of the originator? It is plain that if Capt. Coles' scheme is a good one, he is the fittest man to *be entrusted with the material realization of* it, inasmuch as there must occur in the execution many details of difficulty, which will be best arranged by one who has the whole conception in his mind. We do things better in the United States. Does the Navy Department think of debarring Capt. Dahlgren from superintending the making of his ordnance? On the contrary, it puts him in precisely the most favorable position for experimenting, and the result is that he has produced the best naval gun in the world. In like manner, it wisely thinks that the contriving brain that planned the *Monitor* is precisely the one to direct the construction of the new iron-clads on the same model. The fruit of this policy is, that Ericsson is now embodying, in the new ships, improvements that will make them vastly superior to the existing *Monitor*. Capt. Coles thinks his cupola iron-clad is invulnerable; but he has probably come to the conclusion that hide-bound, British official prejudice is still more invulnerable.

Educating the Blacks in the Southern States.—Our North Carolina correspondent, in a letter from Newbern, which we published yesterday, mentioned an incident connected with Gov. Stanly's entrance upon his official duties, which will not make a pleasant impression upon the public. Mr. V. Colyer, in his capacity as Superintendent of the Poor, has been engaged in establishing schools for the blacks of that vicinity. Gov. Stanly informed him, at his first interview, that his instructions from Washington were to enforce the laws of the State precisely as they stood before the outbreak of the rebellion, and these laws made the opening of such schools a criminal offence. Mr. Colyer has accordingly closed the schools.

We hope no time will be lost in securing a repeal of laws so disgraceful to the State and the age. The Government certainly cannot be bound to aid in perpetuating the features which make Slavery so infamous a curse to the country. It may not have any right to interfere with Slavery itself, but it need not take any active part in enforcing the laws by which it seeks to perpetuate its existence. The people of the State, we cannot help thinking, under the new influences which will affect their public action, will be ready to take steps to mitigate the evils of the institution, even if they are not prepared at once to abolish it.

Hitherto the political control of the Southern States has been in the hands of the fanatical Pro-Slavery men. All their laws have aimed to strengthen Slavery, to protect it against the meliorating influences of civilization, of education and Christianity. The fundamental principle of their system has been the denial to negroes of *rights* of any kind,—the refusal to treat them as human beings, *having any claim on society for those inherent* and inalienable rights which belong to every inhabitant of a free community. We hope one effect of the pending revolution which the rebellion has brought upon Southern society, will be to change this system, and put the political control of affairs into the hands of men of different sentiments and purposes. As a general thing the extreme Pro-Slavery fanaticism of the South has culminated in secession. The leading Secessionists have been everywhere the leading propagandists of Slavery. Their power is broken forever. If the Union is to be restored in the South it can only be by expelling these men from the political supremacy they have enjoyed heretofore, and placing the conduct of affairs in the hands of men of more just and liberal views.

The Government ought to aid this revolution in the political affairs of the South by all the means in its power, and we trust that Gov. Stanly will not find it necessary to bring the power of the National Government to bear, at the very outset of his Administration, against so humane and so beneficent a work as teaching the poor blacks of his State to read.

Another Hopeful Sign in North Carolina.—The anti-secession movements in North Carolina are sufficiently encouraging, even if some of the reports of Union manifestations turn out to be unfounded. But really the most significant evidence of the spirit of the Old North State, and one which is in no danger of exaggeration, is to be found in the turn of events with reference to the next State Governor. The Secessionists have put forward as their candidate [illegible], a rabid rebel of the South Carolina stripe. The conservative anti-secession and (*in posse*) Unionist party, on the contrary, have chosen Hon. William A. Graham, (Mr. Fillmore's Secretary of the Navy,) one of the most active members of the recalcitrant Convention that have lately been kicking against the Richmond despotism. Graham has the support and sympathy and will probably have the votes of the great majority of the State. Now, though not ostensibly or avowedly, these parties *really* represent the Confederacy on the one hand and the Union on the other. The whole tenor of their public discussion and discourse has this scope and no other, and it requires no great skill in reading between the lines to see that this is really the marrow of the whole matter. Among the significant indications to this effect is the following from the Raleigh *Standard*, the Democratic organ of the State, which, in urging the election of Mr. Graham, says:

"Why such an anxiety on the part of the *par excellence* no-party stripe, to know who is to be the next Governor of North Carolina? We think their anxiety may be relieved in some degree by telling them who the people will not have to rule over the destinies of North Carolina. First, they will not have a foreigner (meaning the editor of the Raleigh *Journal*.) Secondly, they will not have a Yankee, (meaning the editor of the Raleigh *Register*,) both Secesh. Thirdly, they will not have a Secessionist of the South Carolina school. *And that there may not be any doubt who is meant under the third head, we will define the term by remarking that the people want no man to preside over the destinies of the State who made the election of Mr. Lincoln the occasion for breaking up the Government.*"

A Ridiculous Invention.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Fort Monroe, sends to that paper a sensation fiction which will greatly rejoice the hearts and aid the schemes of the rebels. He states that two hundred and seventy-two negroes have been decoyed on board a bark which has been lying off the fort for some time, and carried off to Cuba to be sold as slaves. Unless matters are conducted there with a good deal less of method and rigor than we think prevails, *this story is simply preposterous. No such thing could possibly take place.* All the contrabands who have collected at the Fortress have been under military control, having a regular Superintendent, who keeps the list of them, regulates their hours of work and rates of pay, and has the same supervision of them that the Colonel of a regiment has of his men. To suppose that two hundred and seventy-two of these negroes could be carried away without his knowledge, is simply ridiculous.

This story has been palmed off upon the *Press correspondent* by some one for the purpose of giving color to the stories by which the rebels throughout the South alarm the slaves about the coming of the Northern troops. It is one of their favorite falsehoods to tell them that the Yankees intend to ship them to Cuba. We hope that the authorities at Fortress Monroe will give this story, so well calculated to do mischief, the quietus of an official contradiction.

An Eventless Sunday.—For a wonder, one Sunday has passed without any startling sensation. So accustomed has the City grown to being electrified by some capital event every Sunday, issued in extra and proclaimed by the vociferous newsboy, that yesterday probably seemed to many tame and void in consequence. It was on a Sunday that the announcement of the raid of the *Merrimac* came, and almost every Sunday since has brought with it some new and stirring event—such as the evacuation of Yorktown, the capture of Norfolk, the destruction of the *Merrimac*, the repulse of our iron-clads on the James River, and the like; while only last Sunday we had the great scare of the repulse of Banks, and the "wily and barbarous horde" moving on Washington! Though less exciting, it is, however, far more *Sabbath-like* that the blessed air should not be coined into clamorous shouts of bloody battles and glorious victories, and no sound more jarring than the church-bell be heard on that day which prefigures the time when men shall study war no more.

Very late at night, however, as the Sabbath hours were passing away, news came by telegraph of the battle before Richmond, published this morning; but the hoarse voice of the newsboys (for a cotemporary actually issued an extra at 12 o'clock) disturbed the peaceful slumbers of but few of our citizens.

The Rebellion "Melting."—Gen. [illegible], the other day, in a single felicitous word, expressed most forcibly what *he* thinks of the present aspect of the rebellion. "The rebellion," said the veteran soldier, speaking of the evacuation of Corinth and rebel demoralization, "the rebellion is *melting*." Now, "melting" is the term used in connection with birds at the period of cowering, sickness and *discomfort*, when they shed their feathers:

"*Mute the skylark and forlorn*
When she molts the firstling plumes,"

says Coleridge. Well, the Spring moulting has come to that gay bird secession; its fine feathers and brilliant plumage are fast dropping away, leaving it a poor, shivering, forlorn and naked thing, in a moribund state, and soon to die of sheer inanition.

Mistaken Confidence.—The Memphis *Appeal*, on the 17th of May, made an elaborate calculation of the military strength of the Southern States, which led it to the very comfortable conclusion that, within thirty days they would have in the field an "effective army of 500,000 men, as renowned for their courage as invincible in their purpose." [illegible], judging from results. The *Appeal* further predicts that "this army will fall upon [illegible], drive them from the Confederacy, and thence proceed to precipitate itself into the very vitals of the North, carrying fire and sword into the country of the enemy." About ten days after this prediction, Memphis itself was evacuated.

[illegible]

Later and Interesting from New-Orleans.

[illegible] Order from Gen. Butler Relating to Shinplasters.

NEW MUNICIPAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Latest Intelligence from Mobile and Corinth.

Our Special Correspondent with Porter's Mortar Fleet, has sent us later New-Orleans and Mobile papers, from which we make various extracts of interest:

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER ON CURRENCY.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, May 16, 1862.

General Orders, No. 30.—It is represented to the Commanding General that great distress, privation, suffering, hunger, and even starvation has been brought upon the people of New-Orleans and its vicinity by the course taken by the Banks and dealers in currency.

He has been urged to take measures to provide as far as may be for the relief of the citizens, so that the loss may fall, in part, at least, on those who have caused it and ought to bear it.

The Commanding General sees with regret that the banks and bankers causelessly suspended specie payments in September last, in contravention of the laws of the State and of the United States. Having done so, they introduced Confederate notes as currency, which they bought at a discount, in place of their own bills, receiving them on deposit, paying them out for their own bills, and collecting their customers' notes and drafts in them as money, sometimes even against their will, thus giving these notes credit and a wide general circulation, so that they were substituted in the hands of the middling men, the poor and unwary, as currency, in place of that provided by the Constitution and laws of the country, or of any valuable equivalent.

The banks and bankers now endeavor to take advantage of the reëstablishment of the United States laws, to throw the depreciation and loss from this worthless stuff of their own creation and fostering upon their creditors, depositors and bill-holders.

They refuse to receive these bills, while they pay them over their counters.

They require their depositors to take them.

They change the obligation of currency by stamping their bills "redeemable in Confederate notes."

They have invested the savings of labor and the pittance of the widow in this paper.

They sent away or hid their specie, so that the people could have nothing but these notes, which they now depreciate, with which to buy bread.

All other property here has become nearly valueless from the calamities of this iniquitous and unjust war, begun by rebellious guns, turned on the flag of our prosperous and happy country, floating over Fort Sumter. Saved from the general ruin by this system of financiering, their stocks alone are now selling at great premiums in the market, while the stockholders have received large dividends.

To equalize as far as may be this general loss, to have it fall at least in part where it ought to be, to enable the people of this city and vicinity to have a currency which shall at least be a semblance to that which the wisdom of the Constitution provides for all citizens of the United States, it is therefore

Ordered, 1. That the several incorporated banks pay out no more Confederate Notes to their depositors or creditors, but that all deposits be paid in the bills of the bank, United States Treasury Notes, gold or silver.

2. That all private bankers receiving deposits, pay out to their depositors only the current bills of city banks, or United States Treasury Notes, gold or silver.

3. That the Savings' Banks pay to their depositors or creditors, only gold, silver, or United States Treasury Notes, current bills of City Banks, or their own bills, to an amount not exceeding one-third of their deposits, and of denominations not less than one dollar, which they are authorized to issue, and for the redemption of which their assets shall be held liable.

4. The incorporated Banks are authorized to issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars, but not less than one dollar, anything in their charters to the contrary notwithstanding, and are authorized to receive Confederate notes for any of their bills till the 27th day of May next.

5. That all persons and firms having issued small bills or "shinplasters," so called, are required to redeem them on presentation at their [illegible] business, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., either in gold, silver, United States Treasury notes or current bills of City Banks, under penalty of confiscation of their property and sale thereof for the purpose of redemption of the notes so issued, and imprisonment for a term of hard labor.

6. Private bankers may issue notes of denominations not less than one nor more than ten dollars, to two-thirds of the amount of specie which they show to a Commissioner appointed from these headquarters, in their vaults, and actually kept there for the redemption of such notes.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
Geo. C. Strong, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Headquarters Military Commandant of New-Orleans, Custom-house, May 20, 1862.

In the absence of the late Mayor of New-Orleans, by order of Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding the Department of the Gulf, the Military Commandant of New-Orleans will, for the present, and until such time as the citizens of New-Orleans shall elect a loyal citizen of New-Orleans and of the United States as Mayor of the city, discharge the functions which have hitherto appertained to that office.

He assures the peaceable citizens of New-Orleans that he will afford the most ample protection to their persons, and property, and their honor.

No officer or soldier of the United States army will be permitted to insult or annoy any peaceable citizen, or in any way invade his personal rights or rights of property.

No citizen will be permitted to insult or interfere with any officer or soldier in the discharge of his duty.

No person hereafter will denounce or threaten with personal violence any citizen of the United States for the expression of Union and loyal sentiments. The punishment for these offences will be speedy and effectual.

The functions of the Chief of Police will be exercised by Capt. Jonas H. French, Provost-Marshal, to whom all police officers will report immediately. He is entrusted with the duty of organizing the Police force of the city, and will continue in office those found to be trustworthy, honest and loyal.

The several Recorders of the city are hereby suspended from the discharge of the functions of their offices, and Maj. Joseph M. Bell, Provost-Judge, will hear and determine all complaints for the violation of the peace and good order of the city, of its ordinances or the laws of the United States.

The laws and general ordinances of the city of New-Orleans, excepting such as may be inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or with any General Order issued by the Commanding-General of this Department, or with this Order, are hereby continued by force.

All contracts and engagements heretofore legally entered into by the City of New-Orleans, or under the authority thereof, subject to the limitations of the foregoing paragraph, shall be held inviolate, and faithfully carried out.

It is expected, and will be required, that all contractors shall continue to perform the duties and obligations resting upon them by contracts now in force, and all such parties will be held to rigid accountability.

The Military Commandant desires the coöperation of all good citizens, to enable him to carry out the duties assumed.

He invites, and will speedily ask, the aid of a number of citizens of respectability and character, to aid in the department of the City Finances, as well as in other matters relating to the Health, Lighting, Paving, Cleansing, Drainage, Wharves, Levees, and generally all municipal affairs not excepted from civil control by the proclamation of the Commanding General, or by this order; and, in the meantime, all officers now charged with such functions are retained in their respective employments until further orders.

In all questions of the construction and interpretation of the laws pertaining to the city and its government and of the ordinances thereof, the Military Commandant will seek the guidance of a professional man of known probity and intelligence.

The Military Commandant will be most happy to receive from any citizen of New-Orleans written or verbal suggestions touching the welfare and good government thereof.

In conclusion, the Military Commandant assures the entire population of the city that the restoration of the authority of the United States is the reëstablishment of peace, order and morality; safety to life, liberty and property under the law, and a guarantee of the future prosperity and glory of the Crescent City under the protection of the American Government and Constitution.

To promote these ends his own most strenuous efforts will be unceasingly devoted, and to their consummation he earnestly invites the coöperation of his fellow citizens of New-Orleans.

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New Orleans.
[illegible], A. A. A. G.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

Wednesday Morning, May 21, 1862.

There were several sales of sugar yesterday, payable in Confederate Treasury Notes, but the prices showed a market falling off from figures previously realized. The public sales on the levee, which were made in retail lots of two hogshead or more, to suit purchasers, were at rates ranging from 8c.@10c. Some other lots were offered but withdrawn in consequence of their not bringing satisfactory prices. Eight hogsheads of a quality which had previously [illegible] transportation, [illegible] of which were [illegible].

The receipts for the past three days comprise 181 hhds. sugar, [illegible] bbls. molasses, 189 bbls. rum, 2,388 sacks of corn, [illegible] and a small lot of flour, 5 bbls. pork, [illegible] 225 pieces bacon, 7 bbls. lard, [illegible] one or two small lots of peas.

AFFAIRS AT CORINTH JUST PREVIOUS TO THE EVACUATION—GREAT BOASTING.

Correspondence of the Mobile Evening News, May 16.

Corinth, Wednesday night, May 7, 1862.

The idea seems to have prevailed at Pittsburgh some days ago that Beauregard was about to retire from Corinth, and it is possible that the late demonstrations by the Federals were made, among other things, for the purpose of ascertaining his movements. I need not assure your readers that Gen. Beauregard has no thought of quitting this place, unless it be to pursue the enemy back to the river.

It is evident, if reports be true in part, that Halleck does not consider his defeat impossible, or even improbable; otherwise, he would not be preparing to defend the roads after he shall have advanced over them. Whatever be his plans, however, whether a bold and manly attack, and a fair stand-up fight, or an attempted siege, or a movement on our flanks, he will find Beauregard and his brave officers and men prepared to dispute every inch of ground to the very last ditch. The truth is, the Confederates do not intend to be whipped at Corinth, either by arms or stratagem. When they do fight, it will be, as it were, in front of their own doors, with their mothers, wives and little ones looking on and praying for their success. To suffer defeat in such a presence, and upon their own soil, with the full knowledge that their hearthstones will be desecrated, and their helpless families driven from their homes, is a fate too horrid to be thought of. Better that every man should perish, and the last one of us be swept from the earth, than that the vile monsters who now hover around our homes should conquer this fair land. Defeat is death—or what is worse, slavery. Col. Adams, who was captured a few days ago, declared that "the Federal army does not come to coax and persuade, but to force and subjugate us to our duty."

Think of this, ye men of the South, and be sure to give that insolent army a blow from which it shall never recover.

PENSACOLA.

From the Mobile Register.

The greater portion of the population of the City of Pensacola, as well as of the settlements above, on Blackwater Bay and River, and on Escambia Bay, left their homes and sought the interior with their negroes and such of their movable property as they could transport.

The munitions, guns and other public property were carefully and effectually removed, and the enemy fall heir to a barren acquisition, save that the harbor will be of some value to them as a naval rendezvous, and its shores as a hospital station for fleet and army when Yellow Jack and other little ailments incidental to the sojourn of the unacclimated at less healthful localities on the Gulf shores, begin their work among the invaders, as they assuredly will ere long. *In thus evacuating its coast positions our Government is pursuing a stern but wise policy.* The more positions they possess the more men will the enemy require to occupy, and the more forces we withdraw the more we will have to add to the force of our grand armies, in whose strength our cause has vital existence. We trust that ere long our armies of Virginia and the Mississippi Valley will conquer back Pensacola by great victories, and ensuing peace and prosperity make her all she ever was—yea, more.

AFFAIRS BELOW MOBILE.

From the Mobile Register.

Fort Gaines, Friday, May 9.

There is, of course, very little of interest occurring here as a general thing, but yesterday the people who go "down to the sea in ships" made their appearance to the number of ten, and two of them ventured so near Fort Morgan that the latter paid its respects to them with those "mortal engines whose rude throats Jove's dread clamor imitate." Some dozen shots were fired, struck very close, as we could see, but unfortunately did not hit the mark. It seemed to us they were taking soundings, and were within range half the day. The excitement, or rather interest, was lively at Fort Gaines, and our guns were trained on the "insolent foe," but to no purpose, as we have not yet fired a shot.

This morning a schooner ran the blockade—and at this writing is moored under the guns of Fort Morgan; how she managed is hard to tell.

We all like our Colonel here—a man of few words, very courteous and approachable to all; he commands our respect, and will be well supported in anything he undertakes—that is one good thing of Fort Gaines.

But, Jerusalem! were you ever in the countries where musquitoes carry brickbats under their wings to sharpen their bills? or in that where "ebintses" pull the cover off before making an attack? or in that other where monkeys are employed instead of fine-tooth combs? or yet in that other where poets and brimstone are staples of production [illegible]. Well, Dauphin Island is as far ahead of them all as the girl who said "yes" is to the one who answered "ask mamma." The fleas here are about the size of a marketable shrimp, and the sand-flies as hungry as soldiers! Just imagine the "situation," and give us a leader on the subject. But I drop the subject, and wish I could the fleas as easily. They'll draw blood, if the Yankees do not.

We have passed two night at the guns, and no sign of an attack yet—they are evidently shy of us, but I expect, their arrangements completed, we will have an exchange of pills—"Dr. Lincoln's to Dr. Davis'." Anyhow, our sick and disabled have all been moved, and we are ready.

P. S.—All the gunboats have left—supposed they have gone to Ship Island. The attack is evidently postponed until they are stronger or more favorable weather. The channel between the forts may prove a modern Thermopylæ yet.

THE FLEET LEFT.

From the Mobile Evening News, May 16.

We learn that the Federal fleet, which made its appearance near Fort Morgan a day or two since, took French leave yesterday. The last seen of them they were sailing in the direction of Ship Island. Whether they were disgusted with the substantial appearance and fierce looking guns of the fort, or merely came on a reconnoissance and went back to report what they saw, or were summoned to some other point and friend giving us the go-by, we are unable to say; but, in any case, they are a "good riddance," and the movement indicates that we are *not* to be molested here for some time to come.

From the Mobile Advertiser, 11th.

At the time yesterday's steamer left the Fort—3 o'clock P. M.—everything there was quiet. Only two ships (no steamers) were off the bar, and these had their topgallant masts housed, the wind blowing hard and a heavy sea running.

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!

From the Mobile News.

Messrs. Editors: You will please to inform the people of Alabama and Mississippi that corn is selling *for cash* in Mobile for Two Dollars per bushel.

Please also inform the good people that Mobile is just where she stood, and that there is no danger that an enemy will take their corn if they send it here.

Tell them that they will not only get an enormous price for the article, but that they will be doing our citizens and our soldiery a great favor.

There is doubtless abundance of corn in the country, and we are aware that transportation is somewhat difficult, but the commercial metropolis of both Alabama and Mississippi must have food.

Let the people of the interior, then, hurry on a supply of this needed article.

Messrs. Editors, need I ask your full indorsement of the above? and will you not reiterate also, that we feel ourselves safe from subjugation if the enemy should come; but that from present appearances it does not seem likely that he is in any hurry to come?

MOBILE.

OPERATIONS ON JAMES RIVER.

From the Petersburgh Express, May 19.

The *Monitor*, at last accounts, was off City Point, near the mouth of the Appomattox River—a position which also commands the channel of the James. Three of the gunboats have proceeded down the river, whether to return with strong accessions or repair to some other section, remains to be seen. The *Galena* has escaped the vigilance of our videttes and gone no one knows where, but we hope to the bottom. It is said the Yankees on board the *Monitor* buried a large number of their comrades Friday, supposed to have been killed in the engagement of Thursday at Drury's Bluff. One of our pickets estimates the number at one hundred. We presume this is rather too high a figure, although we should like to see it multiplied by one thousand.

It was reported yesterday that the Yankees had landed in large numbers at Smithfield. The nearness of Smithfield to James River offers facilities for the landing of the enemy which we could not prevent. It is stated that they have also appeared at Chuckatuck, Nansemond County, in large force. Burnside is reported to be making his way slowly toward Murfreesboro', N. C., and other positions in the vicinity of the Seaboard Railroad. If these reports be correct, the indications point very plainly to an attempted junction of the forces under Burnside and McClellan, and then a grand movement toward Richmond on the south side of James River.

The *Express* also makes the following allusion to a rumor which prevailed to some extent in Richmond on May 14:

"We understand that a most terrific rumor prevailed in Richmond on Saturday, relative to Petersburgh. Some re(lie)able person appeared in the streets of the former city, almost out of breath, and scarcely able to articulate for the time, yet managed to gasp forth to his hearers, that 20,000 Yankees had landed at City Point, and marched straight ahead and captured our beautiful city. This re(lie)able person had no time to wait for the departing trains, but started at a rapid double-quick on the railroad, and arrived in Richmond ahead of all the engines and telegraph too. We are informed that the good sense of the people of Richmond prevented their believing any such news. No, gentlemen, we have not 20,000 Yankees among us yet, and from present appearances are not likely to have them shortly."

THE FIGHT AT GILES COURT-HOUSE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 20.

A correspondent, writing to us from the Narrows of New River, in Giles County, under date of the 18th inst., furnishes us with some particulars of the engagement at that point. The writer states that after scouring the country west of Lewisburgh as far as New River, our forces were ordered to the White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier, where they remained a few days. From thence they proceeded to Dublin Depot, where they arrived on the 8th. They were immediately hurried on to Pearisburgh, (Giles Court-house,) where the enemy were collected in considerable force, with the supposed intention of moving on Dublin Depot.

On the evening of the 9th the regiments under the command of Gen. Heth were informed that they would meet the enemy on the following morning, and preparations were at once made for an advance. At daylight the next morning the column reached the vicinity of Pearisburgh, the enemy's pickets were driven in, and a general firing commenced.

The only forces mentioned by the writer as being engaged are the Twenty-third and Forty-fifth Virginia regiments, Cols. Patton and McCausland—the Forty-fifth on the right, and the Twenty-third on the left. The fight lasted one hour and thirty minutes, when the enemy were driven from their position, *through the town of Pearisburgh and down New River* below the Narrows. Our forces behaved with great gallantry, and kept up the pursuit as far as the Narrows, where they were encamped on the 12th. The loss on our side was one killed and seven or eight wounded. The enemy's loss has not been definitely ascertained, but eleven dead bodies were found on the field, and two prisoners were captured. We also captured a considerable quantity of stores, consisting of flour, bacon, &c. Our correspondent states that great satisfaction was manifested by the citizens of Pearisburgh and neighborhood at being relieved of the presence of the enemy.

THREATS TO SLAVES.

The *Dispatch* of the 22d has a long editorial article on "arming contrabands," in which it talks thus:

"For the wretched contrabands themselves, some of whom might possibly be obtained for the cruel purposes of our enemies, there would be a fate that would be a warning to their whole race to the end of time. Slavery has always existed since the beginning of the world; it has all the solemn obligations of religion; but never, in any age, nor among any people, has it existed in as mild and merciful a form as in the Southern States.

The amount of labor exacted has been small, and the provisions for food and comfort, not only during the period of labor, but in the unprofitable years of old age, ample and certain. The affectionate sympathies of their masters have enhanced their pleasures and alleviated their sorrows. The diseases of their bodies have received the attention of the highest medical skill, and the wants of their soul have secured all the consolations of religion. Dark and dismal will be the hour that witnesses such an accursed return for humanity and kindness as that to which 'the contrabands' may ere long be prompted, but upon none will its curses descend with more instantaneous and withering ruin than upon themselves."

THE MOVEMENTS AROUND RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 19.

The plan of the enemy has been fully unfolded by his Press, as well as by his demonstration at Yorktown, immediately upon his advance there. He will essay to take this city by encroachment, with the protection of parallel lines. He will throw up dirt as soon as he reaches the proper point, and he will try to reach the heart of the city with the spade. *If he is allowed to proceed in this way, he will most assuredly get here.* His advance is not far from Richmond, and, if not molested, we shall soon see that he is flinging up dirt. But we do not apprehend that he will be allowed to go on undisturbed in this kind of strategy. He will never get to Richmond with that economy of bloodshed and life imagined by McClellan.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 22.

The determination on the part of the people and their representatives to defend Richmond at any and all hazards, meets the unqualified approbation not only of all Virginians, but the people of the South. A Charleston paper, commenting on the resolve, says the words of Virginia's Governor and of the citizens of Richmond are those of earnest men. Her Legislature has resolved that the Capital must never be given up. It is settled that neither the threat of bombardment, nor bombardment itself, is to induce a surrender, and that the honor of the Old Dominion must be preserved, though her fair Capital in ashes be the sacrifice. This, it is said, is also the determination of the President, and so we will cling to the hope that Richmond will be saved, or that, if it should fall, it will only be after a desperate struggle, worthy the interests that are at stake.

AMUSEMENTS.

Music has had but a spasmodic existence during the past season, but nevertheless appears to be struggling resolutely to prolong it. Even opera is attempting to make another brief effort at life, which we have every reason for thinking may be successful. In other words, Mr. Ullmann, who returned from Europe some ten days since, as we believe, is planning a short season, which will in all probability commence this week or the next. When the arrangements are completed, which only the cupidity of a few of our resident artists may probably prevent—a cupidity which, we must say, is as ill-judged as it is at the present period ungracious—we believe it will be found that he offers the public a more considerable degree of artistic novelty than any manager during the past musical year has done. Two *prime donne*, neither of whom have yet been heard in this City on the lyric stage, will probably appear. Although their names have not as yet been announced, we may hint that the one of them was the leading *soprano* in the opera at New-Orleans before the rebellion rendered that city unable to maintain such a costly amusement. Report speaks in the highest terms of her capabilities as a *cantatrice*, and although she has only been heard by us in a private drawing-room, we may frankly say—judging by that occasion—we believe report has done her no more than justice. The other is the wife of a prominent foreign artist, whose ability in her own profession has reaped a splendid pecuniary harvest during his tour through America. She is young, personally very charming, and has been studying for the operatic stage during the past two years. If the promise of success is borne out by her appearance at the Academy, she ought to be a valuable *débutante* to Mr. Ullmann. We understand that D'Angri is to be *contralto*. It will be seen, that in female voices there is every promise of the troop Mr. Ullmann is about to offer us being very rich. With male voices there is more difficulty, but we scarcely doubt that he will be able to overcome it, and will make another effort to tame that stray bird—operatic success,—while he meanwhile keeps the contract with Ristori carefully buttoned up in the innermost recesses of his breast-pocket.

Mr. Gustavus Geary's Concert in commemoration of the birth-day of Moore, came off during the past week, but was scarcely so successful in attracting a large audience as might have been anticipated. This was in all probability owing to the departure of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which for the time must have somewhat impaired the pleasure-seeking temperament of our Irish population.

The regular theatrical season is about over; yet, even in its last days, it benignantly sheds rays of prosperous content on nearly all the managers. With scarcely an exception, they (the managers) will go into Summer retirement with refreshing realizations of handsome balances at their bankers'.

Mr. Wallack perhaps will be able to rejoice in the largest measure of pecuniary success. And herein is justice beautifully illustrated; for there can be no one of all the play-going public but will accord him the largest measure of desert. He has never ministered to a refined and cultivated public taste more faithfully than during the past nine months, and one's opinion of popular discrimination becomes heightened when we see it thus generously rewarding merit. It has not always been clear or well balanced enough to do so.

Of the bygone six nights at Mr. Wallack's house, three have been devoted to benefits of the leading performers in his company. Miss Mary Gannon had a hearty reception on Monday, from a crowded and enthusiastic audience. No New-York favorite could show a better right to expect a demonstration of the kind. Mr. C. Fisher was gratified by another crowded House on Wednesday. Miss Madeleine Henriques (who, in a surprisingly short space of time, has established herself in the affections of all they that delight in watching the development of a true vocation for the stage) was rallied around famously on Saturday. For the first time in something like twenty years, Douglas Jerrold's comedy of "Time Works Wonders" was played. The comedy itself is the most finished dramatic work Jerrold ever produced, and the performance of it on this occasion was equal to what even so exacting an author as Jerrold might have required.

This evening Mr. Mark Smith takes his benefit; and on Wednesday Miss Fanny Morant will do the same. Excellent pieces, admirably represented, will of course be given.

At Laura Keene's, the fairy extravaganza of "The Elves" has been revived, with a number of pretty women in the cast, and some capital scenery. To-night will be produced a drama, new here, called "The Post-Boy," in which Mr. John Nickinson sustains the principal character. On Wednesday, Mr. Thomas Baker has a benefit, when there ought not to be a vacant seat or standing-place in the building.

"The Enchantress" continues on the bills of [illegible], and will do so as long as there are any appreciators of splendid singing and dancing in the City. Miss Caroline Richings' benefit is announced for Friday.

Miss Bateman concluded a long and brilliant engagement at the Winter Garden, on Saturday. The theatre is closed this week, during the preparations that are necessary to give adequate effect to Professor Anderson's new entertainment.

The palmy days of the Old Bowery are being revived under the administration of Mr. G. L. Fox. There is a really fine company there, an immense variety of amusement and consequent liberal patronage.

Barnum this week relies chiefly for attraction on his Baby Show. His former exhibition of the kind crammed the Museum day and night for two weeks, and this will be a more extraordinary affair than that was. In the Lecture Room the drama "Adelaide of Dresden" is played.

Mr. Jarrett's grand "combination" company appear at the Brooklyn Academy to-night, in Bulwer's comedy of "Money." Messrs. E. L. Davenport, William Wheatley, John Gilbert, John E. Owens, Mrs. Gladstane and Miss Wells are an uncommonly strong force to draw upon the public with.

The Florences have taken Wallack's for a Summer season, commencing to-morrow week.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sunday, June 1.

CONTRACTS FOR MUSKETS.

The Commission on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores have nearly closed their investigations. It appears from their report in case No. 72, that the existing contracts and orders for Springfield muskets amount to 1,164,000, while, in the opinion of the Ordnance Department, there will be required, for a year to come, to meet the probable wants of the country, not exceeding half a million guns of this model. Some of these contracts have already failed from non-compliance, and, from the present aspect of things, it seems likely that others will be added, in part or in whole, to the list of failures. The Commission deem it expedient and important to bring down the total number of Springfield muskets which Government shall be bound to accept to about 600,000. In four cases, so far, the Commissions have confirmed contracts without reduction. These four cases are the only ones out of thirty-six in all, in which it was found that a formal contract had been signed and sealed by the contracting parties, and the only ones containing the provision imperatively demanded by law, that no member of Congress should be admitted to any share therein or to any benefit therefrom. The Commission show that the habitual disregard of law heretofore in contracts for arms has been attended by the evil of exorbitant prices, which the statute intended to prevent; but, under the present conduct of the War Department, this farther waste of money is prevented.

COMMANDER OF THE HOUSATONIC.

Commander William E. Taylor, detached from ordnance duty, has been ordered to report to Capt. [illegible], for the command of the Housatonic.

NOMINATIONS OF BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

The following nominations for Brigadier-Generals were made yesterday by the President:

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel—Benj. S. Roberts.

Major of Third Cavalry—Col. Hugh B. Reed, of Indiana.

Col. Joshua B. Howell, of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania.

Hiram C. Bull, of Wisconsin, is appointed additional Paymaster.

Rogers & Raymond,

Manufacturers of the latest and most elegant styles of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, having just introduced a variety of seasonable novelties, would direct the attention of sagacious MEN OF BUSINESS to their immense Spring and Summer Stock of elegant suits for the store, the counting-house, the promenade, &c., &c. Prices marked on every article, and no deviation.

Stores Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing-Machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Perego's Old-Established Store—Removed to No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton. Under-Shirts, &c.; prices very low.

MARRIED.

Paddock—Addoms.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 29, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. John A. Paddock, Rector, assisted by Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, Lewis S. Paddock, M. D., of Norwich, Conn., to Mary E., daughter of Wm. Addoms, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Bain.—In this City, on Thursday, May 29, Julia M., daughter of the late Peter Bain, Esq., of Albany, N. Y.

Her remains will be removed from her late residence, No. 38 West 14th-st., to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and her funeral will take place at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Her friends, and those of her brother, Dudley W. Bain, are invited to attend.

Beach.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 31, Miss Celina Beach, eldest sister of the late Lewis Beach, Esq., of this City, in the 60th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, F. M. Hoag, No. 11 West 38th-st.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

Bogert.—On Saturday, May 31, Frank Jessup, only son of Stephen G. and Caroline Bogert, aged 4 years, 7 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at White Plains, on Tuesday, June 3, at noon. A special car will be attached to the train leaving the station corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 10½ A. M., and return at 3½ P. M. from White Plains.

Delafield.—At his residence, Staten Island, on Sunday, June 1, William Bard, son of Rufus K. and Eliza Delafield, in the 24th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

Evans.—On Saturday morning, at her residence, No. 19 Baltic-st., Brooklyn, Martha Scriven, beloved wife of Rev. Charles Evans, in the 66th year of her age.

Garrick.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 1, Frank F., youngest child of William and Anne Garrick, aged 1 year, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 189 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock.

Hillard.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 31, Fanny, daughter of Harriet and the late John Hillard, aged 20 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 140 Remsen-st., on Tuesday, the 3d, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Jackson.—On Sunday, June 1, Maria Louisa, daughter of John and Mary Jackson, of Trafalgar, C. W., and adopted daughter of John and Maria Jackson, of Astoria, L. I., aged 4 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Camelia-st., Astoria, on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Friends wishing to attend the funeral from the City, will find carriages at the 36th-st. ferry; they will leave New-York side at noon, for Astoria.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

Kelly.—In this City, on Sunday, June 1, at 2 P. M., at her late residence, No. 21 Irving-place, after a long illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, Margaret, the beloved wife of James Kelly.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

Kellogg.—At the New-York Hotel, on Sunday, June 1, Abby, relict of the late Warren Kellogg, of Troy, N. Y., aged 71 years.

Her remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

King.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, May 29, Abigail LaRue, wife of Frederick King, in the 74th year of her age.

Parr.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, June 1, Sarah, eldest daughter of John and Susannah Parr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 211 West 24th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, June 3, at 2½ o'clock.

Smith.—In this City, on Friday, May 30, [illegible], son of the late John M. Smith, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Monday, June 2, at 4 P. M., without further notice.

Schack.—In this City, on Saturday, May 31, [illegible] A., wife of Frederick C. O. Schack, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brothers, R. A. Witthaus and C. H. Witthaus, are hereby requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 110 West 19th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further special invitation.

Taylor.—In this City, on Sunday morning, June 1, Sarah Taylor, wife of Nathan Taylor, aged 66 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her son, George H. Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 278 West 19th-st., without further notice.

Van Ness.—At his residence in this City, on Wednesday, May 28, Lieut.-Col. Eugene Van Ness, Deputy Paymaster-General U. S. A.

[illegible] and Mary E. [illegible], aged [illegible] years [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, Madison-av., corner of [illegible], on Monday, June 2, at 10 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 257—May 31, 1862.
61, 60, 18, 55, 14, 71, 67, 38, 42, 45, 37, 26.

Kentucky, Class 258—May 31, 1862.
66, 67, 62, 59, 13, 75, 39, 40, 11, 44, 34, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

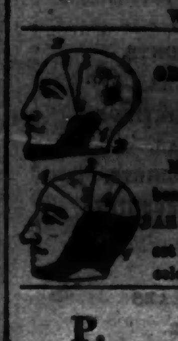
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 263—May 31, 1862.
68, 16, 50, 55, 14, 12, 3, 52, 73, 19, 1, 34.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 264—May 31, 1862.
2, 23, 19, 60, 49, 66, 15, 27, 12, 43, 62, 14.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR-DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

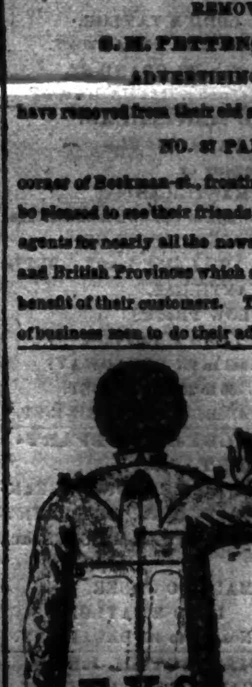
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and PERFECT APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE, for the use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES, causing neither IRRITATION OR PAIN. Never gets out of order. Can be CARRIED IN THE POCKET, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to travelers. It PREVENTS ALL WASTE OF OINTMENT. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the APPROVAL of every PHYSICIAN to whom it has been SUBMITTED.

In addition to the PILES PIPE May be had PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT. The BEST medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES. By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED. Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 26 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS, have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to NO. 37 PARK-ROW, corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.



BALLOU'S PATENTED F. Y. S. French Yoke SHIRTS. WARRANTED TO FIT. Send for a Circular. BALLOU BROS., No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the UNITED STATES.

☞ ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES H. LANE, OF KANSAS, popularly known as BRIG.-GEN. "JIM LANE."

A series of addresses upon topics appropriate to the National Crisis and the suppression of the Rebellion, will be delivered on successive Thursday evenings, commencing THURSDAY, June 5. The first address will be delivered by HON. JAMES H. LANE, OF KANSAS, on THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, At 8 o'clock, AT COOPER INSTITUTE. TICKETS 25 CENTS; for sale at BRENTANO'S, No. 636 Broadway, and at the door.

ALL WHO SINCERELY DESIRE THE SPEEDY OVERTHROW AND PUNISHMENT OF TREASON SHOULD HEAR THIS EARNEST REPRESENTATIVE OF AGGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS.

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

DR. J. R. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT Is prepared by combining ARNICA FLOWERS With the most healing and penetrating vegetable oils, camphor, &c. For all of the ACHES AND PAINS That flesh is heir to, it is without equal. RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES, Pains in the Side and Breast, Sore Throats, &c., yield to a few applications. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

T[illegible] FURNISHING GOODS TRADE.—[illegible]

IMPORTANT.

ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS [illegible] WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE SHOULD BE SENT BY [illegible] EXPRESS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, [illegible]

S[illegible] [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOLDEN SHOWER. SECOND VOLUME TO GOLDEN CHAIN. Mr. BRADBURY'S New Collection of SABBATH SCHOOL MUSIC AND HYMNS, is now ready. "THE GOLDEN SHOWER." IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st. WM. B. BRADBURY, No. [illegible] Broome-st. Send 15 cents for specimen copy to No. [illegible] Broome-st.

TWO NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY. FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWS AGENTS.

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW BOOK. THE STOLEN MASK; OR, THE MYSTERIOUS CASH-BOX. BY WILKIE COLLINS. Author of "THE WOMAN IN WHITE," "THE DEAD SECRET," "THE CROSSED PATH," "THE YELLOW MASK," "SISTER ROSE," "NO NAME," ETC., ETC. THE STOLEN MASK. THE STOLEN MASK. THE STOLEN MASK. BY WILKIE COLLINS. THE STOLEN MASK; OR, THE MYSTERIOUS CASH-BOX, by Wilkie Collins, is published and for sale this day, complete in a large octavo volume, paper cover. Price 25 cents.

THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS. BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. Editor of "Temple Bar," and Author of "The Seven Sons of Mammon," "Twice Round the Clock." THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS! THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS! THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS! By George Augustus Sala. THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS. A Novel of Real Life. By George Augustus Sala, is published and for sale this day, complete in a large octavo volume, paper cover. Price 25 cents.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S GREAT BOOKS. A LIFE'S SECRET. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "The Earl's Heirs," "The Channings," "The Mystery," "The Castle's Heir," etc. Price 50 cents a copy, in paper cover, or 75 cents in cloth. THE CHANNINGS. A Domestic Novel of Real Life. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "Earl's Heirs," "A Life's Secret," "The Castle's Heir." Price 50 cents a copy, in paper cover, or 75 cents in cloth. THE EARL'S HEIRS. A Tale of Domestic Life. By the author of "The Channings," "The Mystery," "A Life's Secret," "The Castle's Heir," etc. Price 50 cents, in paper cover, or 75 cents in cloth.

Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. To whom all orders must come addressed.

Copies of either of the above will be sent to any one, free of postage, on remitting the price to the publishers, in a letter.

Booksellers, News agents, and all others, will please send on their orders at once for what they may want of these new and popular books, by the best authors, to start with.

Address all orders to the publishers, T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS JUST ADDED AT THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY. Several hundred volumes have just been placed in the Library, comprising all the latest and most interesting publications, as *Les Misérables*, English and French; *Last of the Mortimers*; Mrs. Stowe's new works; *Strange Story*; *Sutherlands*; *Irving's Life*, &c., &c., list of which can be had at the desk, gratis. Terms—To clerks, $1 initiation fee and $2 semi-annual dues; to all others, $5 a year. Library and Reading-room open day and evening.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE NATURAL HISTORY of the State of New-York, may obtain the twentieth volume by applying to the City Chamberlain, Broadway Bank.

MILITARY.

ATTENTION!—FREEMEN, AROUSE.—Wanted, for the Independent Battalion of New-York Volunteer Light Infantry Regiment, Enfant Perdus, able-bodied men to complete the regiment, which is now doing active duty in Yorktown and Gloucester Point, Virginia, under the command of Col. Confort. The said Col. Confort is an officer of great experience, having seen service in the French army for upwards of 10 years, and has also passed through the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Headquarters No. 36 Franklin-st., New-York.

Ordnance Office, No. 35 White-st., New-York, May 31, 1862.

TO DEALERS IN ARMS.—FIRST-CLASS ENfield rifle muskets in port, ready for immediate delivery, will be purchased, subject to inspection, by the United States Government, on application to the undersigned, Purchasing Officer, No. 35 White-st., N. Y. No other description of arms are wanted or will be purchased. S. CRISPIN, Capt. of Ordnance.

TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—COMPANY I.—The members of this command are directed to assemble at the Armory corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of being mustered into the service of the United States. By order. L. K. BINGHAM, Lieut. Commanding.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York, New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, CANCER, GOITRE, ULCERS, SKIN DISEASES, &c., JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE STILL MAINTAINS ITS SUPERIORITY.

The unparalleled success which for twenty-five years has attended the use of DR. D. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, enables the proprietors to recommend it to the afflicted with entire confidence, believing that it will effectually eradicate from the human system the disease for whose cure it is designed, more promptly and thoroughly than any other remedy of its class. It has been found particularly beneficial in

CANCER AND CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS Of all kinds, curing a majority of the cases in which it has been used, and oftimes after the failure of other remedies.

GOITRE OR SWELLED NECK.—In innumerable cases of this disease, in which Jayne's Alterative has been perseveringly used, it has never been known to fail. All have been cured who have continued its use according to directions.

DROPSY AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—Many physicians who have used the Alterative in diseases of this nature, consider it a specific, so great has been its success. It acts by increasing the powers of digestion, exciting the absorbents into healthy exercise, whereby the watery or calcareous deposits and all unnatural enlargements are reduced.

EPILEPSY, FITS, CONVULSIONS, are usually considered incurable, and yet experience has proved that the Alterative, in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, will cure a majority of cases; it should be tried, therefore, by all who are subject to these terrible afflictions.

SCROFULA.—In all the forms of this disease, whether in that of Ulceration of the Flesh or Bones, Enlargement of the Joints, Glands, Swellings, Eruptions, Tumors, &c., the Alterative has been found preeminently successful. It enters into and circulates with the blood, thus destroying the virus or poisonous principle from which these diseases originate.

SKIN DISEASES, of all kinds, Scald Head, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Roughness of the Skin, &c., are readily cured by the Alterative.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.—In chronic cases this Alterative, if perseveringly used, is generally successful. In Acute Rheumatism, Jayne's Liniment should be applied in connection, according to directions.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—In many affections peculiar to females, especially when arriving at maturity, or at the "change of life," the Alterative is unsurpassed by any other remedy. In Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity and Leucorrhœa, the best results have always followed its administration.

COMPLICATED AND MIXED DISEASES, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE HEART, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, Constitutional Disease, and diseases originating from a depraved or imperfect state of the blood, are all cured by Dr. Jayne's Alterative; and while it is a fact in many medicines that when they are removing the disease they are also prostrating the patient beyond recovery, the Alterative has no such drawback. While neutralizing the virus of disease at its very source, it sustains the strength of the sufferer. The union of *Disinfectant*, Tonic and Deobstruent properties in this medicine, and the fact that all these influences are blended harmoniously in its operations, distinguish it from all other similar preparations. Let the afflicted give it a trial.

Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

NO EXCUSE FOR HAVING COLDS AND PAINS IN THE LIMBS, when a 25-cent bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will afford you immediate relief. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Dr. Tobias' Horse Liniment in pint bottles, 50 cents. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

REBEL NOTES AND POSTAGE STAMPS AT HALF PRICE.—Fourteen different Rebel Notes and Postage Stamps sent post-paid on receipt of Twenty-five Cents. Trade supplied at 50 cents per 100, or $4 per 1,000. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

SPLENDID SUMMER FASHIONS—ELEGANTLY illustrated and fully described in Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, and sold everywhere at 25 cents. Mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AGENCY FOR THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS. MADE TO ORDER OR READY-MADE.

The finest, best fitting and cheapest Shirt offered in this City.
Gauze Undershirts and Drawers,
Three and four-ply Collars,
English and German Half Hose,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, &c.
[illegible] Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

AT KINZEY'S EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE. ON MONDAY, JOBBER'S STOCK OF STRAW GOODS CLOSING OUT.
[illegible] STRAW BONNETS to be sold this week.
Straw Bonnets, 6c. — Split Straws, 12½c.
Straw Bonnets, 6c. — Split Straws, 25c.
Straw Bonnets, 12c. — Split Straws, 37c.
Straw Bonnets, 25c. — Split Straws, 50c.
Straw Bonnets, 37c. — Split Straws, 63c.
Straw Bonnets, 50c. — Split Straws, 75c.
Straw Bonnets, 63c. — Split Straws, 88c.
Straw Bonnets, 75c. — Split Straws, $1 00.
Straw Bonnets, 88c. — Split Straws, 1 25.
Chip Bonnets, 31c. — Split Straws, 1 50.
Rough and Readys, 31c. — Black Straws, 12c.
Satin Braids, 25c. — Black Straws, 25c.
Neapolitans at 50c. — Black Straws, 37c.
China Pearls, 63c. — Black Straws, 50c.
Fine Tuscans, [illegible] — Black Straws, 75c.
[illegible] BLOOMERS ALL SHAPES AND QUALITIES.
Leghorn Bloomers, 25c. — Bloomers, 12c.
Leghorn Bloomers, 31c. — Bloomers, 25c.
Neapolitan Bloomers, 50c. — Bloomers, 37c.
Chip Bloomers, 31c. — Bloomers, 50c.
[illegible] Bloomers, 25c. — Bloomers, 63c.
Dunstable Bloomers, 50c. — Bloomers, 75c.
Split Straw Bloomers, 63c. — Bloomers, $1.
[illegible] Boys' Leghorn Hats, 25c.
[illegible] YARDS RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
PLAIN RIBBONS. — FLOWERS.
FANCY RIBBONS. — FLOWERS.
Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 20c., 25c., 30c.
Trimming Ribbons, 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c.
Trimming Ribbons, 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c.
[illegible] YARDS NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.
New Dress Trimmings, 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c.
New Dress Trimmings, 6c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
New Dress Trimmings, 12c., 15c., 18c., 25c.
MILLINERY GOODS, ALL STYLES. BONNET CRAPES, BONNET SILKS.
Very best Bonnet Frames, 12½c.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
[illegible] Handkerchiefs from auction.
GREAT BARGAINS
In Ladies and Gents', 6c., 8c., 9c. 10c., 12½c.
[illegible] Worked Bands, 6c. to 6sp., 75c. to $1 25.
1,500 Infants' Frock Waists, cheap.
[illegible] Lace and Muslin Collars, 6c. to $2.
[illegible] Rich French Veils, 12c. to 75c.
10,150 PAIRS MITTS AT A BARGAIN.
BEST SILK TWIST MITTS.
Silk Mitts, 25c. — NEW GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY FROM AUCTION.
Silk Mitts, 31c.
Silk Mitts, 38c.
Silk Mitts, 44c.
Silk Mitts, 50c.
Silk Mitts, 63c.
Silk Mitts, 75c. — 1,500 RICH FANS, WORTH $2,
Silk Mitts, 88c. — SELLING AT $1.
Silk Mitts, $1.
[illegible] PAIRS LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES' HOSIERY, 6c. to 25c. per pair.
[illegible] pairs Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Gloves, closing out, 6c. to 25c. per pair.
NEW LOTS OF AUCTION GOODS.
Lot of New Belt Ribbons, worth 25c., at 6c.
Lot of New Spring Gimps, 5c. per yard.
[illegible] Gents' Linen Shirt Bosoms, 6c., 10c., 12c., 15c.
[illegible] Gents' Linen Shirt Bosoms, 18c., 22c., 25c.
FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WM. KINZEY'S, Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., Between 21st and 22d sts.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS FOR THE MILLION, AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
[illegible] Black Lace Mantillas, $4 50; regular prices, $8.
[illegible] Black Lace Mantillas, $6; regular prices, $10.
[illegible] Black Lace Mantillas, $8; regular prices, $12.
[illegible] Black Lace Mantillas, $9; regular prices, $17.
Lace Centres, Points and Capes, at half prices.
Black Lace Flouncings, at half the usual prices.
ALSO, JUST OPENED.
Black Thread Veils, from $1 25 and upwards.
Black Guipure, Thread and French Edgings and Laces.
Figured Black and White Nets, Coiffures and Barbes.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, 1s. per yard and upwards.
Together with a select assortment of RICH LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS.
[illegible] dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 75c. a doz.
[illegible] dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 87c. to $1 a doz.
[illegible] dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 25 a doz.
[illegible] dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 37 a doz.
[illegible] dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 50 a doz.
[illegible] dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 75c. a doz.
[illegible] dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 50 a doz.
[illegible] dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 75 to $2 a doz.
These Handkerchiefs are decidedly cheap!!!
CUSHMAN & BROOKS, No. 488 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

R. H. MACY IS NOW OPENING FINE STOCK OF LACE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION CLOSING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. CHEAPEST LINE LADIES' AND GENTS' *LINEN HDKFS. IN THE CITY.*
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. CLOSING SPRING HAT RIBBONS, VERY LOW. FULL STOCK PLAIN CORD EDGE RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. LINE OF VERY CHEAP PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. CLOSING ALL OUR FANCY STRAWS, ALL OUR FRENCH FLOWERS, AND HEAD-DRESSES, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. INVOICES LACE CURTAINS AND EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS, FROM AUCTION, VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. BEST QUALITY LADIES' KID GLOVES, ALL SIZES AND COLORS, 63 cents.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. JACONETS, PLAID AND STRIPED CAMBRICS, SWISS AND BOOK MUSLIN, FULL STOCK, ALL QUALITIES, VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. OPENING THE CHEAPEST INVOICE OF FRENCH LACE MITTS IN THE CITY, FROM 3s. TO $3.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. EVERY VARIETY LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY. LADIES' AND MISSES' MADE-UP UNDER LINEN.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LEGRAIN'S, NO. 729 BROADWAY.
1,000 pieces ORGANDIES, Paris quality and designs, worth from 50c. to 75c., will be offered for sale at 25c. a yard. Guaranteed to wash beautifully.
[illegible] pieces HONEY COMB, 1½ yards wide, for children's wear, [illegible].

For Mourning—SILK GRENADINE, at 25c., really worth $1.
One case BLACK GRENADINE IMPERIALE.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.
NEW SILKS, BAREGES and SILK GRENADINES, (Dernier Goût.)

Very extraordinary—$1 50 the Dress.
New Style RUFFLED ROBES, at $1 25—not one-fourth of their value.

PRINTED BAREGE DE PARIS, at 18c.
PRINTED SILK TISSUE, at 25c.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
[illegible] Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS, the remainder of a French importer's stock,
At $1, $1 25, $1 75.
Worth $3, $4, $5.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, Corner Waverley-place.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! A SPLENDID STOCK OF ALL THE LEADING STYLES IMPORTED AT POPULAR PRICES.
"LADIES"
Please examine our extensive stock of fine MELTON CLOTH SACQUES and CIRCULARS, $3 50.
AND OUR
Brilliant Luster SILK SACQUES at $4 50.
Also,
Heavy TAFFETA SILK MANTILLAS at $5 and $10, WORTH $12 and $15 each.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 467 BROADWAY. All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, jackets, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-linen; [illegible] and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ [illegible]—LADIES going to the country should supply themselves before the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Zephyr Worsted all colors. N. B.—New French [illegible] Nets and Trimming Ribbons, cheap, at ALGER'S, Nos. [illegible] Broadway, near 12th-st.

DRY GOODS.

C. TAYLOR,
NO. 712 BROADWAY, FIRST CORNER BELOW NEW-YORK HOTEL,
HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LONDON AND PARIS NOVELTIES, IN THE WAY OF AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
FANCY SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,
BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
COURVOISIER'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S EMBROIDERED SUADE GLOVES,
AND
GENTS' EMBROIDERED STREET GLOVES, (NEW STYLE,)
FRENCH SHIRT FRONTS,
ENGLISH COLLARS,
COLORED FRENCH SHIRTINGS,
SILK UMBRELLAS,
FLANNEL OUTSIDE SHIRTS,
SILK AND GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS MADE TO ORDER.
ENTIRE SATISFACTION WARRANTED BOTH AS TO FIT AND WORKMANSHIP.
C. TAYLOR,
FIRST CORNER BELOW NEW-YORK HOTEL,
NO. 712 BROADWAY.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY.
ENGLISH COTTON, THREAD AND SILK HOSE.
Misses' SILK AND COTTON HOSE, (all sizes.)
Boys' ENGLISH HALF HOSE.
Ladies' GAUZE UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
Misses' GAUZE UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
Boys' GAUZE UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
KID, SILK AND LISLE GLOVES.
Boys' SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND SUSPENDERS.
A large and complete stock of the above goods.
C. TAYLOR, No. 712 Broadway, First corner below New-York Hotel.

LINENS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK AT RETAIL, MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY,
June 2, at retail, several large invoices of new and FASHIONABLE SUMMER DRESS GOODS! Bareges, Grenadines, Mozambiques, Challies, Jaconets, Organdies, Alpacas, De Beges, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT,
1,000 BAREGE ROBES, from $3 to $6 per ROBE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
LARGE AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER MANTILLAS!
Imported per late steamers, and of our own manufacture.
ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT CHANTILLY AND LAMA LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS, AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
NOVELTIES IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, UNDER GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'S WEARING APPAREL, CAPS, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, MATS, RODS, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, June 2,
A NEW LOT OF BLACK AND WHITE WORSTED GRENADINES.
Also,
THE NEW SHADES IN PLAIDS, WITH WHITE AND COLORED GROUNDS. Also 150 NEW STYLE DRAB WORSTED GRENADINE ROBES, WITH MANTILLAS TO MATCH. A VERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS.
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

GREAT REDUCTION In Prices, at Retail.
CLOTH SACQUES REDUCED FROM $5 to $3.
FINE SACQUES REDUCED FROM $7 & $8 to $4 & $5.
ALL OTHER CLOTH GOODS IN PROPORTION.
BLACK SILK SCARF MANTILLAS,
PUSHER AND CHANTILLY LACE POINTS.
E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 481 Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 355 BROADWAY,
Have just received FROM AUCTION,
And will offer on MONDAY, June 2,
1,000 JACONET AND ORGANDIE ROBES, NEW STYLES, FAST COLORS, AT $1.50, WORTH $4.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! GREAT SPECIAL SALE.
Our Prices 20 per cent. under the MARKET. Having purchased prior to recent advance, we are now able to offer
DECIDED BARGAINS IN THE ABOVE GOODS.
Twenty-four inch black Gros de Rhine, at 88c. per yard, and all other widths in proportion. Also, Mantilla Silks, with very brilliant luster.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

LADIES OF NEW-YORK—DESIRING TO dispose of my stock of Spring Pattern Mantillas, Sacques and Scarfs, in Silk, Cloth, Grenadine and Barege, before leaving for France, until June 30, I will sell these beautiful goods very reasonable. CHARLOTTE S. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—[illegible] DOZEN Kid-gauntlets at [illegible], [illegible] dozen Ladies' Hose—[illegible] Hose—also, Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, [illegible]. Also, Alexandre's and Courvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ALGER'S, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, near 12th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MME. ALGER HAS received four more cases of her bias fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Worley's patent Fitted, very low. [illegible] skirts from [illegible]. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 309 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELING SHIRTS.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Zephyr Merino Under-Shirts.
SUPERIOR SILK UNDER-SHIRTS.
Fine Lisle-thread Under-Shirts.
GAUZE MERINO UNDER-DRAWERS.
Linen and Jean Drawers.
ANGOLA FLANNEL DRAWERS.
Cravats, Scarfs and Ties.
UMBRELLAS AND SUSPENDERS.
Money and Riding Belts.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SHAWLS.
Gloves and Gauntlets.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH HALF-HOSE.
Popular Goods at Popular Prices.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS—
Bought at the recent large auction sales, ARE NOW OFFERED MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock a very large and fashionable assortment of CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, IN LACE, SILK, CLOTH, &c.,
At low prices—to which they invite special attention.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES.
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
SHAWLS,
VEILS,
COIFFURES,
COLLARS, &c.
For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer, on MONDAY, June 2,
SEVERAL NEW CASES OF SILKS,
Received by late steamers, CONSISTING OF
BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS,
JASPA GROUND, WITH PLAID CANNELLA.
ALSO,
SOLID GROUND, WITH BROCHE PLAID,
IN ALL COLORS, VERY RICH.

CAMBRIC EMBROIDERED SETS.
Just received
By MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
will be offered at an immense reduction.
Collars and Sleeves, worth $3, for $1.
Collars and Sleeves, worth $3 50, for $1 50, &c.
Also, a large assortment of other desirable goods.

CLEARING OUT SALE.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway,
Will close out the balance of the stock of LACE CURTAINS AT COST.
2,000 pairs Lace Curtains, at $5, $7, $10 and $[illegible].
Selling before at $6, $9, $12 and $15.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 BROADWAY,
will close out the balance of their stock of FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE AT COST.

SPRING IMPORTATION CARPETS—1862.
Axminster, Wilton, Velvet,
Brussels and Tapestry Brussels,
Three-ply and Super Ingrain Carpets,
From the most celebrated European makers.
ALSO,
American and English Oil-Cloths,
Canton and Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.,
With every article connected with the CARPET TRADE,
At extremely low prices,
(Notwithstanding the recent large advance.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MANTILLAS.
MRS. S. PINCHON
Has now open an assortment of
PARIS SUMMER MANTILLAS,
LAMA AND CHANTILLY LACE POINTES AND MANTILLAS.
Also,
TRAVELING SUITS AND SUMMER DRESSES.
To which she invites the attention of strangers visiting the City. No. 56 Bleecker-st.

RICH PARIS ORGANDIES AND BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, NEW AND CHOICE STYLES, From $3 per robe, upwards.
Also,
A large assortment of PARIS QUALITY ORGANDIES, JACONETS AND BAREGES, BY THE YARD, at exceedingly low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
A large and attractive stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS,
At very low prices, at W. K. PEYTON'S, Cheap Store, No. 274 Bowery, A few doors south of Houston-st.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT, REPLETE WITH NOVELTIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND THOSE DESIRING WATER POWER.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF LANDS AND WATER POWER, At Walden, Orange County, N. Y.

By virtue of an order of the Supreme Court, will be sold at Walden, Orange County, on SATURDAY, June 14, at 12 o'clock at noon, the water power known as the Falls of the Walkill.
The total fall is 40 feet. The discharge per hour is 1,375,000 cubic feet, and the water can be used twice. The shores are of rock, and present a suitable declivity for the erection of mills.
There is a canal now built in front of the factory sites, 600 feet in length. There is a dam a short distance above the Grand Falls, forming the "Upper Pond," three feet high, made for the purpose of directing the water.
The Walkill affords a permanent supply of water, and on account of the extent of the swamps at its sources, the supply is steady; not subject to be injuriously lowered by a drought, or raised by a freshet.
There will be sold at the same time, a farm of about 70 acres on the west side, and also 20 acres on the east side of the falls. The lands are fertile, and are desirably located for building sites.
Walden is situated 11 miles from Newburgh, on a first-class road of easy grades, in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and contains at present a population of about 1,500. The sale is made to close a trust, and will be peremptory.
Terms of payment liberal.
For particulars apply to
AUGUSTUS A. SCOFIELD, Walden, N. Y.
LINDLEY M. FERRIS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, No. 62 South-st., N. Y. City.
JOHN J. MONELL, Newburgh, N. Y.
May 15, 1862.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 18th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN, WITH BUSINESS qualifications and cash capital of at least $3,000 or $4,000, as partner in an established and well-paying professional business. Address, with real name, M. D., Station D, Post-office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 29 Ann-st., [illegible] Basement.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF ENGRAVINGS AT AUCTION.
S. P. WILLIAMS, No. 663 Broadway, Between Bleecker and Bond sts.
Will sell, through Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., without reserve, on MONDAY EVENING, June 2, 1862, commencing at 7½ o'clock, and each succeeding evening during the week, the extensive stock, consisting of fine English and French Engravings, French and German Lithographs, French and English Studies, fine Photographs, &c., &c.
The sale will be peremptory, to close out the balance of the stock. Purchasers will have an opportunity to supply themselves, such as, perhaps, will never occur again.
Catalogues will be ready on Saturday.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS AT AUCTION.
The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company's steamboats
CITY OF BUFFALO and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
with furniture, tackle, &c., will be sold at the city of Toledo, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 12 o'clock. A full and complete inventory, giving a description of the boats, engines, furniture, &c., may be had at the office of the Company, No. 10 William-st., on the 2d of June next.
E. H. GILBERT, HENRY KEEP, A. HAVEMEYER, } Trustees.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES the following condemned Ordnance Stores will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY June 3, at the United States Armory, Springfield, viz:
661 Tips for Stocks.
2,406 Butt Plates.
1,923 Guard Plates.
1,242 Guard Bows.
1,713 Swivels.
1,226 Guard Bow Nuts.
1,328 Triggers.
95 Trigger Screws.
87 Guard Screws.
2,100 Leaf Sight Bases.
302 First Leaf.
311 Second Leaf.
23 Joint Screws.
28 Base Screws.
48 Front Sights.
1,506 Breech Screws.
1,928 Cones.
306 Vent Screws.
1,405 Barrels in various stages.
1,352 Barrels polished.
627 Barrels rifled.
1,711 Upper Bands.
1,283 Middle Bands.
1,664 Lower Bands.
657 Band Springs.
1,236 Lock Plates.
1,269 Magazine Cover Studs.
159 Magazine Cover Catches.
308 Magazine Covers.
1,976 Magazine Cover Rivets.
165,600 Pounds Coarse Scrap Iron.
254,000 Pounds Fine Scrap Iron.
30,000 Pounds Old Cast.
139 Feeding Springs.
201 Feeding Fingers.
933 Main Spring Swivels.
167 Main Spring Swivel Rivets.
1,271 Hammers.
1,224 Tumblers.
8,126 Bridles.
1,135 Sears.
7666 Sear Springs.
9761 Lock Screws.
7223 Main Springs.
2466 Side Screw Washers.
607 Side Screws.
496 Ramrods.
1,163 Bayonets.
167 Bayonet Clasps.
48 Wipers.
900 Files, (worn.)
409 Cadet Barrels.
409 Pistol Barrels.
1 Screw Drop.
5 Ratchet Drops.
1 Large Wood Fan.
1 Small Iron Fan.
50 Powder Barrels.
9,164 Rough Stocks.
10,251 Stocks in various stages.
187 Barrels, model 1842, rifled.
8 Vises.
7 Harnesses, (worn.)
27,148 Pounds Scrap Cast Steel.
60,000 Pounds Milling Chips.
200 Pounds Tools.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms Cash. All bills to be paid in Specie or Treasury Notes.
A. B. DYER, Captain Commanding.
UNITED STATES ARMORY, May 27, 1862.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SIXTEEN VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND 4TH AVS., 75TH AND 76TH STS., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
THIRD-AVENUE—1 lot west side of 3d-av., 77 feet 2 inches south of 76th-st., 25x100 feet.
FOURTH-AVENUE—1 lot east side of 4th-av., 27 feet 2 inches south of 76th-st., 25x100 feet.
EAST SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET—3 lots north side of 75th-st., commencing 175 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x102 feet 2 inches.
EAST SEVENTY-SIXTH-STREET—6 lots south side of 76th-st., commencing 175 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x102 feet 2 inches.
EAST SEVENTY-SIXTH-STREET—3 lots south side of 76th-st., commencing 75 feet east of 4th-av., each 2 x102 feet 2 inches.
Terms to suit. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

W. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE.—Over $10,000 worth of household furniture at public auction THIS DAY, (Monday,) at private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, comprising rosewood piano-forte, suites, oak dining-room furniture, mahogany and black walnut chamber suites, mirrors, curtains, clocks, paintings, chairs, sofa beds, velvet and ingrain carpets, bureaus, bedsteads, china, glassware, table cutlery, oil-cloth, &c. Also, basement and kitchen furniture.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. & J. BOGART, MONDAY, JUNE 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of the Times Building, one full-bred gray horse, about 16½ hands high, long switch tail, very stylish, kind in all harness, perfectly gentle, and thoroughly broke to saddle; has been ridden by a lady *for a year past on the road and in the ring. Sale positive,* as the owner is going to Europe.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, at their trade-sale rooms, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., on TUESDAY, June 3, a valuable collection of English and American books, in every department of literature. Sale to commence at 6½ o'clock P. M. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
EXHIBITION AND SALE OF THE WORKS of Louis R. Mignot, previous to his departure for India. This collection is now on exhibition at Snedicor's Gallery, No. 768 Broadway, and will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 185 LIBERTY-ST, to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMBERS-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, JR., Remember the No., 39 John-st.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, continue to administer their NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM with increased confidence and success, after a trial of more than a year, in several hundred cases, from 76 down to 7 years of age. Beautiful sets of teeth, from $10 to $25. Refer to Drs. Pond, Wooster, Gilchrist and Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker, Smith and others.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD, SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 34 and 36 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 126 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A PEW IN DR. Potts' Church, University-place, side aisle, near the pulpit. Apply to J. VAN ARSDALE, No. 9 John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 158 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, as chambermaid; has no objection to go to the country. Also, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly well in all its branches. Call, for two days, at No. 84 West Washington-place; reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the laundry or nursery. Can be seen at her present employer's for a few days, to whom she is at liberty to refer, No. 115 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. [illegible] 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable women, one as chambermaid and waitress or laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress; can embroider neatly; have no objection to assist in chamberwork; the very best of City references given from their last places. Call at No. 189 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., for two days, third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has excellent City reference for either capacity; will be found willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 608 6th-av., near 35th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a most respectable German girl as chambermaid and waitress; is of Protestant principles; has served for the last three years in a first-class Brooklyn family, to whom she refers; is also a good laundress. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to take care of children; would go to the country; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a very neat and experienced girl in the above capacities; as a waitress and fine washer and ironer has not got her superior; is of obliging disposition; will go in the country; refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid. Call at No. 227 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days; good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 209 West 18th-st., till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Call at the store, No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 6.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two respectable women, one as first-class cook; would assist with the washing if required; the other as waitress, and would do fine washing if required; both have the best of City reference; would prefer the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 286 7th-av., near 28th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, as cook in a private family; she understands her business thoroughly, and is an excellent baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN, with good City reference, wants a situation as above; she understands cooking in all its branches, soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; will take a place in the City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent young woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has lived with some of the highest families, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who fully understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's at No. 49 West 19th-st. No objection to the country for the Summer.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant young woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce the best of City testimonials. Apply at BOOKHAM & DEDELL'S, No. 387 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from where she has lived four years. Call at No. 304 Hudson-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A COOK WISHES A SITUATION IN a private family; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game and desserts; City reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 38 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, for two days, in the shoe store.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing if required, or to go into the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as plain cook, or *to do general housework, in a small private family; good* City reference; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call, for one week, at No. 368 8th-av., near 28th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant woman with the very best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND OTHER CAPACITIES.—Ladies in Brooklyn and the country, requiring superior servants, of neat and respectable appearance, and of investigated characters, will find a large selection at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn; this agency having been established 11 years, is the most respectable and reliable of its kind, and its entire business conducted on principles of strict honor and integrity.
E. P. CHRISTOPHER, (late Manning & Co.,) No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation for a most respectable English servant, who has the very highest testimonials for character and efficiency; is a nice cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do the entire housework of a small family. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable Protestant woman as above; is a thorough good cook and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out much. Can give the most respectable City reference. Can be seen by applying to J. C. HENDERSON, 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook and baker of bread and plain pastries; good washer and ironer; City or country; best of City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 87 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, for a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 282 East 20th-st., second floor, front room, where she can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A good cook, washer and ironer desires a situation; is a good baker; has the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS PLAIN COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, industrious girl; is a good plain cook, thoroughly experienced in housework, an excellent washer and ironer, neat, obliging and trusty, and well recommended. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite Montague-place, Brooklyn.

GERMAN COOK AND FRENCH NURSE.—A first-class German cook and a French nurse can be seen at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, (formerly at the Bible House.)

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted, for a smart, industrious girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended; will try to please, at moderate wages, in the City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl, to do work in a private family, or as chambermaid, or wait on children; every satisfaction given from her last employer, whom she has lived with for five years. Call at No. 39 Christopher-st. P. S.—And is kind to children.

AS GERMAN NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A young German girl, who can teach German and English, and do plain sewing, desires a situation in a private family; has City references. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, (formerly at the Bible House.)

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a middle-aged lady, as housekeeper; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house, either in City or country—has been accustomed to both. To keep house for a widower preferred, with or without children; would have no objection to take charge of a sick person, having had great experience in that way; or as monthly nurse. Good reference given. Call at No. 116 West 29th-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid, by a lady from New-Hampshire, who is well fitted for either of the above situations. Apply at No. 46 East 18th-st., between Brooklyn and 4th-av. Best of references given.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class laundress; has over three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 491 6th-av., near 28th-st., in the store.

AS WET NURSE.—A WIDOW, WHO HAS just lost her baby, three months old, wishes a situation as wet nurse, in a respectable family; is young and healthy, and has got plenty of milk. Apply, after 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 166 Eldridge-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 158 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take in family washing, or would go out by the day to wash or house-clean; good reference given. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A capable woman as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] Broadway, between [illegible] and [illegible] sts., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, who can give good reference, a situation in a family as nurse; understands doing up fine muslins and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 77 West 23d-st. No objection to city or country.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, as child's nurse, by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Inquire, for two days, at No. 48 West 23d-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE married woman, a situation as wet nurse; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., for three days.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a middle-aged English Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, bring it up by hand, and make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the store. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City references. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 158 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE American girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, or is willing to travel with a lady. Address or apply to M. W., No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., 3d floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS to sew by the week; good references required. Apply at No. 30 West 26th-st., this evening.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, by a most experienced girl, of tidy habits, a situation as seamstress and child's nurse; cuts and fits children's clothes; quick at the needle; does up muslins and finery; or as regular seamstress, and can take care of a lady's wardrobe in style; reads and writes; wages $[illegible] a month; City or country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 156 East 31st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant English girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] [illegible] near 10th-st., in the fancy store.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 76 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as waitress in a private family; has got the best of City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a respectable Scotch woman, who perfectly understands her business; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; can assist in washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 286 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to send to the Institute and Home, No. 45 6th-av., [illegible] 1845, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has twenty years of these women and girls from five to fifteen years [illegible]. B.—Also on hand, small girls and girls lately [illegible].

SERVANTS—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC—in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish and English—may be found at the Clinton Hall Employment Society, (formerly at the Bible House,) Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

ALL HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL PROPRIETORS and others wanting good servants are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. [illegible] Grand-st. A large number of girls with good [illegible] waiting for situations to do [illegible] [illegible] country.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, ready, civil, neat, well-recommended, at the long old-established Institute, on the corner of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED as book-keeper or assistant, by a competent young man; moderate salary acceptable; best City references given. Address ALPHA, Box No. 134 Times Office.

AS BARTENDER.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; understands his business in all its branches; will go any distance; would be a suitable person for a country hotel or at some watering-place. Address R. T., Box No. 148 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN—COOK.—WANTED, BY A man and his wife, situations as above; the man is *a good and careful driver; he has many years' experience,* and thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, and can drive four horses and milk cows if required. His wife is a good plain cook, chambermaid and laundress, and not afraid to work; the man would engage without his wife if required; both are sober, honest and obliging; the very best of City and country reference given. Address J. G., Box No. 154 Times Office, for three days, or No. 31 Rose-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of long experience in the general care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging; is strictly sober, honest and industrious; can produce excellent testimonials. Can be seen or addressed for two days at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., [illegible] floor, back room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man of long experience; has a wife, and can give good City reference for being a sober, steady and good groom and careful driver; has no objection to the City or country; willing to be useful to his employer. A line addressed W., coachman, Box No. 213 Times Office, for two days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, as coachman; he perfectly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 217 Times Office. The best of City reference given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; can give the best of recommendations from his last employer, with whom he has lived [illegible] years, and where he can now be seen. Apply at No. [illegible] East 14th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; would go to the country for the Summer. Address a note to F. N., Box No. 205 Times Office, for two days.

AS EXPRESS DRIVER, &c.—WANTED, A situation as express driver, or to drive for any wholesale house, by an active young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of references. Address EXPRESS, care of the Merchants' Mutual Advertising Office, No. 132 Fulton-st. Employers supplied (gratis) with help.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man as gardener; thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, graperies, &c.; understands the care and management of horses, &c.; is a good milker; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address A. B., Box No. 136 Times Office.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, for a respectable single man, (American,) as light porter in some mercantile house, or at some business where he can make a respectable living; can write a fair hand, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference given. Address C. H., Box 203 Times Office.

AS SHIPPING CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A situation as shipping or general clerk, or as collector, by an active young man, who can give the best of references. Address ENERGETIC, care of Merchants' Mutual Advertising Office, No. 132 Fulton-st. Employers supplied gratis with help.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION [illegible] waiter by an Englishman, in town or country. Apply for two days at Park & Tilford's, corner of [illegible] and Broadway.

TO STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A gentleman of experience desires an engagement with a first-class establishment as Superintendent. Is well acquainted with construction, drawing, management, &c., and served a regular apprenticeship. The highest order of New-York and [illegible] references will be given. Address MONITOR, Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.—WANTED, immediately, a photographic artist; one that has been in some of the principal galleries, and who understands well printing and toning portraits on "Carte de Visite." A handsome salary will be given. Apply to E. F. [illegible] LLERA, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 11, from [illegible] A. M. to 3 P. M.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED IN A RETAIL FURNISHING goods store; he must be an American, smart and healthy; must reside with his parents in the City, and come well recommended; salary [illegible]. Apply, before 9½ A. M. or after 5 P. M., at [illegible] Broadway.

A BOY WANTED.—A SMART BOY TO POINT and feed on a Hoe's cylinder press. Apply at No. 71 Water-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN (AN American preferred), to take charge of a house for the Summer, while the family are in the country; the best references required. Call between 8 and 9 in the evening at No. 36 West 26th-st.

[illegible]

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. [illegible] the outstanding scrip [illegible] by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, [illegible] PER CENT. CERTIFICATES, AND AMERICAN GOLD [illegible] by FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York. [illegible] bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, [illegible] BROADWAY, New-York, May [illegible], 1862. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on [illegible] from 12 M. to 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1862. A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT. By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THOMAS DENNY & CO., [illegible]-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST., Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash [illegible]. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive [illegible] attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862. AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 26th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

[illegible]	Drake Mills,
[illegible]	Josiah Lane,
[illegible]	Acton Civill,
[illegible]	John Auchincloss,
Thomas W. Gale,	Oliver S. Carter,
[illegible]	Andrew Ritchie,
[illegible]	William Barton,
[illegible]	Oliver H. Shepard,
[illegible]	James S. Johnston,
[illegible]	Sidney Brooks.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, James W. [illegible] was unanimously reelected President of the Company. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862. NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st day of June, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Treasurer, in this city.

At the same time and place, the holders of the Certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the Coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1862, with interest from May 1, 1861, to June 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY FIRST MORTGAGE OVER-DUE COUPONS.—Holders of coupons named above, which fell due November 1, 1858, are notified to deposit the same with the undersigned Trustee, without delay, that he may forward the same to Ohio for payment, in whole or in part, as there may be funds in [illegible] for that purpose. Those failing to deposit them by the 14th inst. will be postponed. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. will receive them in my absence. (For) J. F. D. LANIER. New-York, June 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862. THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ONTARIO BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid. Dated at Utica, May 15, 1862. EDWARD A. WETMORE, Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1862. The annual election of Seven Directors of this Company, and of Three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 2d-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next. The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 26 to June 3, both inclusive. By order C. F. BLODGETT, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at [illegible] A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election. HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862. ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth at a fair valuation, $33,000. Interest will be paid annually or semi-yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton & Board and H. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent. dating from the date of its certificates (Feb. 15, 1861,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 29, 1862. THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company, June 1, will be paid on presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 2, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE TONTINE BUILDING will be held in Room No. 5, therein, on MONDAY next, the 2d of June, at 11 o'clock A. M. FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Chairman, &c.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST MORTGAGES ON New-York City property, paying 7 per cent. interest. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,301 Broadway, near 34th-st., between 10 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 50 Exchange-place.

MR. WM. HAHN HAS BEEN THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. New-York, June 2, 1862. GRAEFFE & CO.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED [illegible] June 3, 1862, at [illegible] United States, [illegible] with a view of [illegible] HORSES. Twice from [illegible] (9) [illegible].

All animals [illegible] will be subjected to a thorough [illegible] and inspection, by a duly authorized agent [illegible] for that purpose.

Parties to whom the bids are awarded will be notified [illegible] inspection of the animals will take place, at the [illegible] of the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 10 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, as the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to (Signed,) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD, [illegible] KUGLER, FRANCIS BARNES, JOHN H. NIEPOTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

Dated June 2, 1862.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard sts., PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office until TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock M., to furnish thirty thousand (30,000) flannel sack coats or blouses, unlined, of the army pattern, to be made of army standard, (indigo blue wool dyed,) twilled flannel weighing five ounces to the yard of 27 inches, subject to the usual inspection. Proposals will state how soon the said coats can be delivered, as they are wanted at the earliest possible time. The award of these blouses was given on the 24th inst. to Mr. N. Gale, of Boston, on his bid, but he has since declined to enter into a contract for them; and hence the necessity for the renewal of this advertisement and consequent delay and injury to the public service. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Blouses," and be addressed to G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL be received at this office until Monday, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of 500 (five hundred) army wagons, a pattern and specification of which can be seen on application at this office. They must be made of the best seasoned timber, and subject to a rigid inspection. The whole number to be delivered in this city within 15 (fifteen) days from date of letting. Bids will be received for the delivery of any number of these. Security will be required for the performance of the contracts, and the names of the proposed securities must be given in the bids, which shall be indorsed "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12th and Girard sts., PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, [illegible] for furnishing forty-seven thousand [illegible] to be made of heavy cotton [illegible] water-proof, like sample to be seen at this [illegible]. Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the above quantity, and bidders must state how soon they can be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal, subject to inspection. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Tent [illegible]," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT Harrisburgh, Chicago, and Indianapolis, by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at those places respectively, until the 5th of June next, for the delivery on or before the 15th of that month, of two thousand five hundred cavalry horses at Perryville, Md.; one thousand five hundred at Chicago, and one thousand at Indianapolis. The horses to be sound, not less than six nor more than eight years old, nor less than fifteen hands high, of dark colors, and adapted to cavalry service. None will be received until they are inspected by an authorized agent of the Government. By order, E. S. SIBLEY, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $42,800 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating and grading curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; also, flagging sidewalks in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, and both sides of Sixth and Seventh avenues, from half-way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets to Fifty-ninth-street; also, both sides of said Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 27, 1862.

NOTICE TO HACKNEY AND SPECIAL COACH OWNERS.—Licenses for the ensuing year will be issued on and after the first Monday in June next, ensuing, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., in the following order:

FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

From No. 1 to No. 100 inclusive, on Monday, June 2.
From No. 101 to No. 200 inclusive, on Tuesday, June 3.
From No. 201 to No. 300 inclusive, on Wednesday, June 4.
From No. 301 to No. 400 inclusive, on Thursday, June 5.
From No. 401 to No. 500 inclusive, on Friday, June 6.

SPECIAL OR STABLE COACH LICENSES will be issued on each day (during the same hours) from June 10 to June 20, 1862, inclusive.

By order of GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor. ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

Dated, Mayor's Office, City Hall, New-York, May 1, 1862.

The Inspectors of Hacks will be found at the east end of the City Hall, 26th Precinct, in the Park.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL Affairs will meet on MONDAY, the 2d day of June, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M. All persons interested will please attend without further notice.

Board of Aldermen.
TERENCE FARLEY, CHAS. J. CHIPP, IRA A. ALLEN, PETER MITCHELL, HENRY SMITH.
Board of Councilmen.
WM. ORTON, MORGAN JONES, THOS. STEVENSON, JOHN HOGAN, ALEX. KEECH.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, C. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 216 Water-st.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

MEDICAL.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.—The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (80th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or of the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des États-Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 33 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 25 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 136, and 286 to 289. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—NEARLY 300 illustrated pages, bound in muslin. Treats in "plain English" on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases and unhappiness in marriage. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 3 P. M., except Sundays.

DR. F. HOLLICK—THE AUTHOR AND LECturer on Parental Physiology; office No. 589 Broadway; hours from 10 till 2 daily, except Sundays. Post-office Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

DR. HOLLICK'S CELEBRATED BOOK—The MARRIAGE GUIDE, contains everything physiological and medical relating to marriage and parental disabilities. Two hundredth edition, colored plates and wood cuts. Price $1. It will be sent free by post on sending the money and address to Dr. H., Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

DR. DUDLEY, FROM THE HOSPITALS of London, and Paris, and New-York, may be confidentially consulted and perfectly relied upon for the cure of private diseases and of uterine affections.

Loss of memory, nervous debility, involuntary emissions and impotency, the direful results of secret habits, thoroughly cured.

Office No. 46 East 12th-st., five doors west of Broadway. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. THIERS' office, No. 1,237 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 13 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
	AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT. THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA. E. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION. Return tickets to London and back:
First-class .... $[illegible]
Third-class .... [illegible]

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, June 21.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	80	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 4th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA from 8 to 10 A. M. to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The PERSIA will sail 18th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TERMINUS. GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE. TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 13 cents if paid on the cars. J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.

On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, passenger train leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE CHEAP—THE little steamboat ROTARY, suitable for a passenger ferryboat, or for a pleasure yacht. She is 70 feet in length, 12 feet in breadth, and 4 feet in depth, and is 34 4-95th tons Custom-house measurement. For further particulars inquire of H. L. MARTIN, Jersey City freight depot; or of F. W. MARTIN, Jr., Centre-st. freight depot, Newark, N. J.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. Night Line—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier DAILY, without exception, for Peekskill and intermediate landings, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go east and west from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. [illegible] W. MARR, Agent, No. [illegible] Liberty-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. MONDAY, June 2, MR. MARK SMITH'S BENEFIT. Ninth and last night of the LOVE CHASE.

With the following highly attractive and novel cast:

Wildrake .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir William Fondlove .... Mr. Mark Smith
Master Waller .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Trueworth, friend to Wildrake .... Mr. Reynolds
Humphries .... Mr. Browne
Constance, daughter to Sir William .... Mrs. Hoey
Widow Green .... Miss Mary Gannon
Lydia .... Miss Madeline Henriques
Alice .... Mrs. Reeves

TUESDAY—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. (Last time.)

WEDNESDAY—Miss Fanny Morant's Benefit, only night of Mrs. Inchbald's comedy, WIVES AS THEY WERE AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE.

THURSDAY—Last night of a CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

FRIDAY—Last time, EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

SATURDAY—Only night of the FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

In rehearsal—THE LITTLE TREASURE, and RURAL FELICITY.

WALLACK'S. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY MORANT, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4. First and only night of Mrs. Inchbald's standard comedy, WIVES AS THEY WERE, AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE. Box Book now open.

WALLACK'S. Mr. MARK SMITH'S BENEFIT. MONDAY, June 2. Eighth and last time of the LOVE CHASE. Box-book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Positively last week of the Grand Operatic Spectacle of THE ENCHANTRESS, in which the distinguished young American Vocalist, MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, and the Danseuse of the age, ANNETTI GALETTI, will appear. Splendid Scenery, Beautiful Music, Full Operatic Chorus, Superb Dances. Admission 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. MONDAY, JUNE 2, AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK. First time, new and original domestic drama, in two acts, entitled the POST BOY, OR THE PRIDE OF RANK.

MORAL—"Always do the thing as is right, and you've something to give you a leg up when you're hung." Joe Spurrit, (an old post-boy aged 70,) Mr. NICKINSON. The performance to conclude with the SPLENDID SPECTACLE, THE ELVES; OR, THE STATUE BRIDE. NEW MUSIC, DRESSES AND SCENERY, And the entire company in the cast.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. Mr. THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 4, on which occasion will be presented, for the first time, a great musical novelty, the celebrated TOY SYMPHONY, by Haydn, the music principally performed on Children's Toys. Also, a NEW POLKA, composed expressly, entitled THE GILT POLKA, a copy of which will be presented to every Lady visiting the Theatre. Box book now open.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE. Lessee, Director and Manager .... FOX. THE DRAGON KNIGHT. THE FELON'S DREAM; OR, JACK SHEPPARD IN FRANCE. THE BOTTLE IMP.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!! At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency. Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects. Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

SPORTING.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—TROTTING MATCH, MONDAY, June 2, 1862. Purse $200. Double teams, mile heats; best 3 in 5.

H. Woodruff names *Bell* and *Alida*.
L. McLaughlin names *Plug* and *Pauline*.
D. Mace names *Hawk* and *Buzzard*.
D. Tallman names *Panic* and *Jill*—drawn.

Boats from James Slip every half hour; 34th-st. every five minutes. One o'clock boat from James-Slip connects with the train at Hunter's Point for the course. Fare reduced to ten cents. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB will take place on THURSDAY, the 5th day of June prox. A steamboat will be furnished by the Club for the exclusive use of the members, and will leave from the foot of Morton-st. at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day. Members who have not received their tickets may obtain them on application to the Treasurer, No. 16 Wall-st. H. MORTON, Secretary N. Y. Y. C.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, 1862.—The steamboat JOHN BIRKBECK, provided by the Club for the use of the Regatta Committee and the Press, will leave the foot of Morton-st. on THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ A. M. Tickets, $1; a limited number of which will be issued. Apply to CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling-green, or on board on the morning of the Regatta.

MUSICAL.

$150 BEST PIANO. $150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country. GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured. A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $115, $50, $75, $100, $125, &c., for sale and to rent by F. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW. SPRING STYLE "COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON," WITH CORRUGATED AXLES. PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX for the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter. Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles. FACTORY, No. 45 East 25th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. 196 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY. (ESTABLISHED, 1823.) REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST. TO NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every Article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type apportioned to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 15 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PLANTS. PLANTS.

Having a large lot of splendid roses, verbenas, petunias, &c., left after the Spring sales, I will sell this week, at auction prices, to close the business by 1st of June. The plants are in the very best of order, being grown by the City retail trade. M. KILPATRICK, Florist, [illegible] and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK, Commencing MONDAY, June 2, 1862, GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW! GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW! GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW! GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW!

100 BEAUTIFUL BABIES! 100 BEAUTIFUL BABIES! 100 BEAUTIFUL BABIES!

Will be on exhibition for prizes, for which upwards of $2,000 CASH WILL BE DISTRIBUTED. $2,000 CASH WILL BE DISTRIBUTED.

For the FINEST BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS and FAT BABIES! Among the Babies is one from Cincinnati, Ohio, 6 MONTHS OLD, WEIGHING BUT ONE POUND SEVEN OUNCES! WEIGHING BUT ONE POUND SEVEN OUNCES! WEIGHING BUT ONE POUND SEVEN OUNCES! WEIGHING BUT ONE POUND SEVEN OUNCES! The smallest speck of living humanity ever seen. An ordinary finger ring slips easily over its hand and arm to the elbow.

No conception can be formed of the exceeding diminutiveness of this little piece of the human race, which is really the GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD! GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD! GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD!

The Premiums will be distributed among the most meritorious by Lady Judges of the highest respectability—Mrs. FREDERIKA J. WINDEMULLER, Mrs. Dr. CHAS. E. [illegible] and others.

The PREMIUMS RANGE from $500! $300! $200! $100! $50! down to $5!—and in all OVER SEVENTY CASH PREMIUMS WILL BE AWARDED!

The Babies will be on exhibition every day, from 11 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M., and from 7 till 9 P. M., in the following order:

MONDAY, JUNE 2—From 11 A. M. till 5 P. M., Babies of all ages will be exhibited. First premiums declared at 4 o'clock P. M.

MONDAY, JUNE 2—From 7 till 9 P. M., This and each other evening, BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES, over 4 years of age.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3—From 11 A. M. till 5 P. M., Babies under 4 years of age exhibited.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4—From 11 A. M. till 5 P. M., Babies from 1 to 3 years of age, and Babies from 3 to 5 years exhibited in two different classes. Premiums declared at 5 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5—From 11 A. M. till 5 P. M., all the Premium Children exhibited.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6—From 11 A. M. till 5 P. M., all the Premium Children exhibited.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7—From 11 A. M. till 5 P. M., all the Premium Children exhibited.

☞ THE BABY taking the highest Premium ($500) is not eligible to compete for any other premiums.

All the TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS and FAT CHILDREN, as well as the BABY taking the highest premium, to be seen on the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of June, from 11 A. M. till 5 P. M.

☞ LADIES and CHILDREN desirous of avoiding the discomforts of a great crowd, will do well to come early in the morning, (not later than 9 or 10 o'clock,) and see the Museum and other Curiosities before the Baby Show commences.

☞ ESPECIALLY MONDAY MORNING.

Also to be seen, at all hours, THE QUAKER GUN, WOODEN GUN, from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va., THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

The New and Magnificent Sensational Drama, ADELAIDE OF DRESDEN, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, EVERY EVENING, at 7½. MRS. RICHENA, a beautiful and accomplished Vocalist, appears in a Popular Song at each performance.

Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against JACOB J. VAN PELT and SARAH S. VAN PELT, his wife, Charles H. Corsen and Jonathan Beers, Assignees of Jacob J. Van Pelt, Joseph Grieb, Jonathan Beers, John P. Wheaton, William H. Thompson and Harvey S. Lane, defendants.—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the ninth day of April, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, May 16, 1862. KNOX & MASON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, my19-law6wM No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Nineteenth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, in this City, on the 2d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River in the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

SANITARY COMMISSION.—THE UNITED States Sanitary Commission will open an office for the transaction of its local business at No. 498 Broadway, second floor, on MONDAY, the 26th instant.

It proposes to centralize at this office all information that can be obtained from Government and other sources, concerning the departure and arrival of transports having sick and wounded troops aboard; to keep a record of sick and wounded soldiers arriving at this port, and of the disposition made of them; to act as a medium of communication among the local Associations for the relief of the sick in transit, and to cooperate with the United States military and medical authorities here, in the transportation, reception and distribution of patients from the army.

Medical students, desirous of acting as dressers on the transports in service of the Commission, will please report at this office, enter their names and address, references to their medical preceptors, and the notice they require when called to serve.

Male nurses, volunteering their services on the transports, will register their names at this office, with address and references, and notice required by them.

Surgeons and physicians seeking information in regard to the public service, or wishing to volunteer in emergencies, will apply at this office.

All persons having business with the Commission will apply in person to the Superintendent in charge, between 9 A. M. and 11 P. M. The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission will usually meet at the office between 3 and 4 P. M., daily.

The expenses of the Commission are very heavy. The present month has cost it not less than $[illegible], mostly in the purchase of hospital supplies for the army in Virginia and the Southwest. It is believed that this expenditure has saved a thousand lives, at least, in Virginia alone.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to G. T. Strong, No. 68 Wall-st.

The various Hospitals and Soldiers' Relief Associations of this City are invited to report before noon of every day, what number of beds are vacant in their several establishments.

The following articles of hospital clothing and supplies are urgently wanted by the Commission, and may be sent to the "Women's Central Association of Relief," No. 10 Cooper Institute.

CLOTHING.

Shirts, greatly wanted.
Cotton shirts, greatly wanted.
Cotton drawers, greatly wanted.
Cotton socks, greatly wanted.
Cotton (not woolen) wrappers, wanted.
Flannel bandages, wanted.

SUPPLIES.

Jellies, teas, spirits, wines, farinaceous food, condensed milk, preserved meats, and desiccated vegetables. Boston crackers, beef extract, ice by the cargo.

The prodigious demand of the last month, during which more than a hundred thousand articles of clothing (besides other supplies) have been issued by the Commission to the sick and wounded, in the army of the Potomac alone, (and probably a much larger amount to the Western and other Departments) has reduced our stock, and although 898 cases have been received at the Washington depot since April 20, the demand is much greater than the supply.

A special regard to the *specified* list in this advertisement is besought on the part of those sending supplies.

To this is to be added a new and unexpected want—that of cast-off outer clothing—coats, pantaloons, vests, to clothe soldiers who have lost or so fouled their uniforms as to be unable to leave the hospitals on shore without fresh clothing.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1862.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, Pres't.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treas'r, No. 68 Wall-st.
THOS. H. FAILE, Jr., Superintendent of the N. Y. Agency of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway.

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

[Continued from First Page.]

are, and an old brig sunk, and at low water some of the hulls can be seen. Just inside of these sunken hulks a large ship has been scuttled, and her lower masts are still standing. The garrison at Fort Morgan is composed of 750 men. SLADE could say nothing of the exact number of troops at Mobile, but he believed that there were several thousand in and about the city. On the 9th of May one of the regiments which had been stationed at Pensacola arrived, bringing news of the evacuation of the place and burning of the Navy-yard and town. The troops were badly clothed and poorly fed. The poor people were suffering greatly for the necessaries of life, and the rich long since have been deprived of everything like luxuries. There was no specie in circulation, as all the coin was removed from the Mobile banks as long ago as the 20th of February. On the 10th of May the schooner *Break of Day* arrived from Havana, via Fort Morgan, with 10,000 stand of arms, running the gauntlet of the blockading vessels without molestation.

The schooners *Henry Janes* and *Dan. Smith* made an expedition, a few days since, under the command of Lieut.-Commanding BARNES, of the Third Division of the Mortar Flotilla, to Pascagoula, with the object of cutting out some schooners, cotton loaded, which were supposed to be skulking there, waiting a chance to run the blockade. Capt. BARNES was not lucky enough to secure any prizes, but he sent Capt. PENNINGTON, of the *Henry Janes*, ashore to procure some Mobile papers. The inhabitants treated the ambassador kindly and politely, granting his request. The newspapers have since fallen into my possession. They contain some things which may interest you, and I forward them. It was through them that we obtained our first knowledge of the evacuation of Norfolk and the destruction of the *Merrimac*. There is a rebel cavalry picket stationed at Pascagoula, and when Capt. PENNINGTON went ashore they rode out of the town. Indeed, the appearance of our vessels alarmed the people very much. The fire-bells were rung, and the men assembled to defend themselves, while the women and children were hurried away into the woods. Capt. PENNINGTON told the throng who met him upon the dock, that he had come upon a peaceable mission; four or six of the prominent citizens invited him to the village hotel, where he passed half an hour with them in conversation. There were no expressions of love for the Union, but remarks were made which left no doubt on Capt. PENNINGTON's mind that the people were beginning to hate the war, and were desirous of returning to their allegiance. Just as he was about to go back to his vessel, a gentleman stepped up to him and introduced himself as the brother-in-law of Commodore FARRAGUT. He said that the Commodore's two sisters were residing in the village, and he desired that the fact of their being in perfect health should be made known to him.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND SHIP ISLAND.

There is tri-weekly communication between New-Orleans and Ship Island, via Lake Pontchartrain, with the steamer *Whiteman*. We get little news of affairs in the city. True, the newspapers come to us, but they contain nothing interesting, save the proclamations and orders of Gen. BUTLER. A gentleman of my acquaintance, who had formerly lived many years in New-Orleans, has spent a week there since the advent of the Union troops. He returned to Ship Island yesterday, looking very lugubrious. "There is no Union sentiment there," said he to me. "Friends whom I had known most intimately refused to look at me when I called upon them. They said and firmly believe that the Government of the United States is settled in the policy of emancipating the slaves, and cite the passage of the act of 'abolishment' in the District of Columbia in proof. The people of the South hate the North with an enduring hatred, and never can the old Union be reconstructed." My friend, too, was quite discouraged with Gen. BUTLER's order respecting the women of New-Orleans. Said he, "That publication will do more to obliterate the faint traces of love for the Old Flag than anything else that could have been devised. Its author is looked upon with loathing. Why should he descend to take notice of the demonstrations of angry women? They are harmless and ridicule would be the most effective weapon with which to meet them. I say it, and say it advisedly," said my disconsolate friend, as he turned from me, "Gen. BUTLER penned the very worst words he could have chosen, when he promulgated that order."

My letter is growing long, and I am afraid there will not be room enough in the paper for more of this desultory sort of information. I shall only add that the gunboat *Jackson* got safely out of Lake Pontchartrain, after being ashore two days. Capt. WOODWORTH had to seize three schooners, although they had Gen. BUTLER's passes, and detain them long enough to lighten his vessel of her armament and ammunition, when she floated over the shallow place.

Much to the joy of Capt. PORTER, the fine new gunboat *Octorara* has finally arrived, and his flag is now hoisted upon her. The *Octorara* had always been intended for Capt. PORTER's flagship, but she was not ready when the expedition left the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and afterwards the Department used her at Hampton Roads. In the interval, Capt. PORTER has been the guest of Capt. WAINWRIGHT, of the *Harriet Lane*, whose cabin is not very spacious, and much inconvenience has resulted from having to transact a large amount of business in such cramped quarters.

The *Baltic* will leave at daylight to-morrow. She has discharged her large cargo with unexampled dispatch. H. J. W.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS—MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS—HEALTH OF THE TROOPS—PRIZES CAPTURED—PASSENGERS BY THE BALTIC—VESSELS AT KEY WEST, ETC.

KEY WEST, Fla., Monday, May 26, 1862.

By the arrival of the storeship *Supply*, from the Mississippi, we have late accounts from New-Orleans, the most startling of which is the fact that the deceived, deluded and betrayed Secessionists are coming to a full realization of their case, and have commenced the work of retribution on their betrayers. Officers of the *Supply* assure us that a gentleman who has formerly resided on this island, and for years enjoyed the confidence of the present Secretary of the bogus Confederate navy, having extensive contracts for building gunboats at New-Orleans, and they not being completed as early as required, he was charged with obtaining large sums of money from the rebel treasury upon these contracts, which he had appropriated to his own use.

These acts were sufficient to call out a spirit of exasperation that directed the rabble in pursuit with a rope to hang him. However, he eluded them and escaped from New-Orleans, arriving at Natchez, where he was seized on board of a steamer, taken to a house near by and there hung from the piazza.

For the sake of the friends of the party we hope there may be some mistake about this, but we confess the report comes so direct there is no reason to doubt it. The money abstracted is reported at the round sum of $800,000, said to be invested in English and French funds.

The Ninety-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, commanded by Col. VAN ZANDT, embarked for Fort Pickens on the steam transport *Philadelphia* a few days since, to reinforce Gen. ARNOLD's command, they having possession of the Navy-yard, the City of Pensacola and the approaches. The entire regiment were in the highest spirits, hoping that they may exchange the quiet and order of this post for a more active field, where glory may be earned by adding new victories to our cause. It is understood that this regiment leaves here temporarily and will return at any time whenever Gen. BRANNAN shall require them. Let this happen when it may, they will meet a hearty welcome from their numerous friends.

The transport steamer *Mississippi* arrived here on the 22d from New-Orleans, for troops to return to that city. There being now only two regiments on the island, the Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, Col. MORGAN, and the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. GOOD, the steamer was filled up with army stores, and then returned without them.

These two regiments are occupied in building permanent buildings for barracks, and in other improvements for defense, which with the fortifications now progressing here, are convincing that our Government is fully posted as to the growing importance of this Gibraltar, and let come what may with the aristocracies of Europe, this will not be an easy acquisition.

An unusual arrival occurred a few days since in the schooner *Isaac H. Holmes*, with twenty-four men under arrest, with a guard of United States soldiers of the same number. These men had belonged to the Engineer Department under Gen. BENHAM at Port Royal, and had struck for higher wages, refusing to work until their demands were complied with, when Gen. HUNTER sent them down here to Gen. BRANNAN, and they may now be seen daily passing with a military guard from Fort Taylor to their appointed labor for the day.

The health of our island is unimpaired, and the weather continues delightfully cool and pleasant. But a very small number of cases of sickness exist at all the camps, and the soldiers are adapting themselves to our Southern climate by their labors in the Quartermaster's Department in a way to prepare them for the future homes which many of them will doubtless seek in our genial atmosphere.

Several prize-cargoes of cotton have been brought in here during the last week, the most important of which arrived on the 20th, being the steamer *Swan*, of Mobile, where she has been used in the bay and harbor for many years. She was captured on the 24th, about fifty miles west of Havana, off the coast of Cuba, by the United States bark *Amanda* and the brig *Bainbridge*, having on board about 800 bales of cotton and 600 barrels of turpentine. The *Swan* had been chased soon after leaving Mobile by the mortar-schooner *Arletta*, and had thrown over a quantity of cotton, fifty bales of which were picked up by the *Arletta*, and shipped per *Baltic*. There was a large crew of some thirty-four persons, and as passengers Dr. GARR, wife and children, formerly of Massachusetts, and Rev. Mr. BURNETT and family, of Mobile. *The attempt to cross the Gulf in this river craft*, with her guards just above water, may be considered as proof that the rebels at Mobile deemed this about the last chance.

The case of the British ship *Circassian*, (steamer,) will come before the Prize Court on the 28th inst., for disposal, and from its importance much speculation is indulged in concerning the result. The prediction may safely be made that is not condemned here the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court. It will be remembered that the Captain destroyed his papers when chased, and refused to stop his vessel until struck by a shot aimed at him. The ship and cargo are worth $1,000,000.

I feel it due to the public to state, and it is done more in sorrow than in anger, that their interests are suffering here greatly for the want of more extensive arrangements for discharging, storing and supplying coal for the navy. There are now, and have been for the last two months, not less than fifteen vessels waiting under demurrage to discharge their cargoes of coal, averaging 250 tons, or 5,200 tons at eight cents per ton; $420 per day, or $12,600 per month. This would soon pay for another wharf and coal yard.

Wherever the Yankee penetrates, either in a wilderness or an *oligarchy*, the newspaper and the school-house are accompaniments, generally in the order they are named, but our city has proved an exception, for although two papers have been established by the military since their advent here, the last one being the Key West *Herald*, which has, Phoenix-like, sprung full fledged from the *debris* of the defunct rebel *Key of the Gulf*. The school-house is a thing of the past that might as well be in the "deep bosom of the ocean buried," or receive the magic touch of the modern civilizer, and be transformed into an American school of improvement.

The rebel steamer *Fox*, of New-Orleans, was nicely bagged at Berwick Bay, La., a few days since, after this fashion. She had successfully run the blockade, and reached Havana with a cargo of cotton. At the latter place she was loaded with coffee and merchandise, and upon leaving, was chased by one of our cruisers into Bahia Honda, Cuba, but escaped, and subsequently arrived safely at Berwick's Bay, unsuspecting the presence of Gen. BUTLER's forces, where they proceeded to make fast to the wharf, when our troops walked aboard and took charge to the astonishment of all that portion of secesh then on board the steamer. The prize was taken around to New-Orleans, where it will find a good market.

Secession is a hard road to travel, which is further proved in the case of one of our prominent citizens, who has been awaiting the return of the naval transport steamer *Baltic*, that he might with his family proceed North to spend the Summer, as has been his practice. Memory being fresh that this gentleman had refused coal and water to the late steamer *Atlantic*, or any other in the employ of the Government, and had done other things somewhat inconsistent with the duties of a loyal citizen, he was refused a passage on the *Baltic*. Intercession of friends secured a modification of this decision, permitting him that privilege, and we trust that the courtesy of the Commodore will have the effect of showing our misguided countrymen that moderation will be a ruling principle with all in authority. We commend its exercise in this case, and feel that it is not misapplied.

The *Baltic* takes a number of passengers from Key West. Among them will be found the names of Messrs. GARR, BURNETT and WISWALL, with their families, before alluded to as having been passengers on the prize steamer *Swan*. These persons are *en route* to Europe. They express themselves surprised at the courtesy which has been extended them by the United States officials in permitting them to continue their journey. The treatment was so different from what they had been led to expect. The people in the South believe, from the inculcations of their Press and Government, that our blockading vessels treat prisoners with the utmost inhumanity. The gentlemen all believed that they should be incarcerated in Fort Lafayette, and the ladies expected still worse treatment. Mrs. BURNETT is a sister of the head of the firm of BROWN BROTHERS, Liverpool, and is a lady of rare intelligence, which only makes it more wonderful that she could have been deceived with such stories.

Mr. J. G. OLTMANNS, who was wounded at Pearl River, also goes home in the *Baltic*. His misfortune caused great anxiety in Key West, where he had resided for thirteen months previous to going with the mortar flotilla, and made hosts of friends. The ball has not been extracted as yet from Mr. OLTMANNS' wound, but he is gradually gaining strength and hopes to be able soon to renew his labors with the expedition.

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF KEY WEST, MAY 27, 1862.

United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, Flag-Officer MCKEAN.
United States steam-frigate *St. Lawrence*, Capt. PURVIANCE.
United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, Capt. WINSLOW.
United States steamer *Tahoma*, Capt. HOWELL.
United States bark *Amanda*.
BARKS—Texan Star, Capt. Pike; Arethusa, Hooper; Harvest Queen, Murray; Achilles, Gallagher; W. H. Wall, Canner; Mountain Eagle, Blanchard; Reindeer, Coutts; Tycoon, Livey; Almira Coombs, Drinkwater; Tangier, Hall; Linden, Howell; Jas. Davis, Staples; *Samuel Moxley, Powell; D. Colden* Murray, Names; Moneynick, Smith.
BRIGS—Mary Mean, Capt. Wilson; J. W. McIntyre, McIntyre; Wm. C. Clark, Daggett; Sea Lash, Neill; E. H. Fitler, Holmes; Rebecca Shepard, Somers; Ellen Barnard, Perry; Jacob Doeh, Swenson; Mascei Wheeler, ——.
PRIZE VESSELS ON TRIAL—English steamer Circassian, London; rebel steamer Mobile; rebel schooner Independent; rebel schooner S. C. Bee; rebel schooner Magnolia; rebel schooner Jane Coffee, &c. These prize cargoes, all but the first and last, are cotton and turpentine.
SCHOONERS—Edward Ridden, Captain Harbeson; James H. Strong, Foster; Emeline, Davis; Kate Stewart, Wood; Hiawatha, Disney; Marietta Tilton, Tilton; H. R. Coggeshall, Swan; M. C. Merwin, Hawkins; J. L. Garrets, Miller.

UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE PROGRESS OF OUR FLEET.

A private letter, written by an officer on board the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, just received in this City, gives the following interesting sketch of the movements of our fleet on the Mississippi:

"Our routine is this: We steam up the river days, and come to anchor nights. Last night, as usual, we came to anchor just before sunset, and also, as is our usual custom, we sent a boat on shore to have friendly communications, so far as the people will allow us to be friendly, with the residents of this vicinity. Mr. LOWRY, First Lieutenant, the chief engineer, the doctor and myself were the officers who went in the boat. We pulled ashore abreast of one of the plantation houses. The house at first seemed deserted. As we approached the gateway, however, the proprietor made his appearance at the front door, and commenced walking up and down the piazza, wringing his hands—a perfect picture of terror. He met us about half the distance from the gate to his dwelling, holding out both his hands in the greatest possible terror, exclaiming: 'You will not hurt me; my family—pointing to the house—are in the deepest possible distress, and are nearly dead with fear. But for me, I will not, cannot believe that you are such barbarians as you have been reported—I will not believe you have come here to steal, burn, ravish and destroy, and consequently I have come out to meet you. My family have hidden themselves away, and the servants also have gone into the stables for fear you will steal, carry them off, and sell them,' and so on, at some length.

We, of course, protested against all this, and assured him that our mission up the river was for the purpose of restoring and building up, and not to destroy; that we were the enemies of those only who compelled us to be so, and never of defenceless men or women and children of the Southern States. It was a long time before he could be made fully to understand the nature of our visit, and still longer before the remainder of the family could be prevailed upon to show themselves. They were finally reassured, and the whole family made their appearance, apparently with fear and trembling—their eyes were red with weeping from the terror inspired by the Southern Vandals. It was an interesting family—all (five) girls, from eight to twenty, perhaps—some of them decidedly pretty. They were at first very shy; hardly a word could be got out of them. Soon they all grew more talkative, and before we left their reserve had all disappeared. They had become perfectly reassured, and a more agreeable half hour I have not passed since I left New-York than the last of our visit. Everything that was in the house, or that grew on the plantation, was at our service; our boat was loaded with fowls and vegetables and milk, and the next morning, before we got under weigh, they had killed a bullock, and brought it down for the use of the ship's company, and presented to each of the officers who were on shore the night previous a splendid bouquet of flowers.

Our interview with this family shows how complete is the system of terror imposed by the rebel Government over the people in this part of our country, and that all that is wanting to disabuse their minds is sufficient intercourse with us to make them acquainted with our object in prosecuting the war, and no force would be further necessary to get an end to the war. This is not an isolated case.

At daylight we got under way and steamed up the river. At sunset came to anchor just below the line that divides the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, abreast of the very extensive plantation of a gentleman who bears the name of Col. ——. He is owner of six plantations, and works one thousand negroes. Sent two boats ashore (armed.) I went with one of the boats. Had an interview with Col. ——, his overseers and negroes. This gentleman is in a very bad 'fix.' He has now five thousand bales of cotton stored on his plantation, and received orders the very same night, before we paid him our visit, to burn it or remove it five miles further in to the interior. He is very indignant at the bogus rebel Government, and says with an oath he will die first. He denounces the rebel Government and all its works, and says there is a terrible reaction about to take place in these Southern States, and justice, though long delayed, will surely have its right. And he says truly, hundreds and thousands are like him. They are, since the advent of our fleet, bidding defiance to the rebel authority, and soon that power will be powerless, even in its own dominions. Thus the work goes bravely on.

A few words about the slaves as I have at present found them may not be out of place, and may be of interest to some of my friends at the North. On the plantations they are extremely simple, and most of them very ignorant. They all think they are going to be emancipated by Massa LINCOLN unconditionally. In the city they are better informed, most of them at all events, and have a more correct knowledge of the case and the difficulties that practical emancipation has to encounter.

I was on one plantation in the State of Mississippi, of the Legree style. The heart of every true philanthropist must bleed at sights such as I witnessed here, and, by the way, it was only a short distance from Red River, and consequently near where Mrs. STOWE places the scene of the death of her hero, Uncle Tom. It was here on the plantation of Mr. S ——, on the right bank of the river, that I witnessed the 'working up' system. The overseer was an ignorant, brutal white man, more brutal than any of the slaves over whom he domineers with an uncontrolable will. He boasted that 'he could neither read nor write, and did not want to learn to do either; that he was born poor, raised poor, and was poor now.' These were his words. On being asked why he was turning and tumbling into the river the plantation cotton, he replied that it was 'Mr. G——'s orders.'

'Where was Mr. G——?'

'Had run away, and was afraid of the Yankees,' &c., &c.

Some plantations were differently conducted. There was as much difference as there is in men themselves. In fact, the slaves on these latter were treated more like equals than slaves. The officers of the fleet, by a written standing order, are forbidden to permit any negro to come over the side of the ship of which he has command, either as principal or acting for another. One night, a short time since, three negroes came alongside at about 1 o'clock, during the watch in which I had charge of the *Brooklyn*. 'What do you want?' 'Want to come aboard, massa.' 'Can't receive you; shove off.' 'Can we come in the morning?' 'Yes; you can see the captain in the morning.' And they did see the captain; but they were of course refused, because he has his orders, as well as his subordinates to obey. Such cases are constantly occurring in our progress up and down the river."

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

Everything Carried Away by the Rebels.

DIRECTION TAKEN BY THEM.

[APPROVED BY THE MILITARY SUPERVISOR.]

CORINTH, Saturday, May 31, 1862.
via CAIRO, June 1, 1862.

Yesterday morning our reserve divisions were brought up, and our entire front moved forward, the men having two days' rations in their haversacks. During the day we kept up a tremendous cannonading, shelling the woods furiously. The rebels hardly showed themselves, but replied feebly with a few shots.

Last night we threw up breastworks along the entire front, and slept on our arms within 1,000 yards of the enemy's breastworks. At 2 o'clock this morning, Gen. POPE entered Corinth without the slightest resistance, and took possession.

At the same time, the Mayor, who had come out on a different road, met Gen. NELSON and surrendered the town to him.

There were no inhabitants remaining except women, children and old men, the rebels succeeding in carrying away absolutely everything except a few provisions, which, with the warehouses and railroad depot, were burned before we arrived. They took every invalid from the hospital, and every letter from the Post-office. They did not leave a single gun, and had been moving away troops more than six days, and stores two weeks.

The most of the troops have gone toward Grand Junction. The rebel rear guard, under BRAGG, 10,000 strong, marched southward at midnight. Citizens assert positively that BEAUREGARD was there in person, and left with it.

All concur that never more than 60,000 troops were there at once, and usually much less.

The rebel fortifications were five miles long, from the Memphis and Charleston to the Mobile and Ohio road; but they were much weaker than we supposed. They could have been carried by storm any time. The few prisoners we have are deserters from the rebel rear guard. There is great mortification in our army.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Martinsburgh and Charlestown Evacuated by the Rebels—Movements of our Cavalry.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, June 1.

It is all quiet here. The rebels have evacuated Martinsburgh and Charlestown. The damage done by them to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is trifling. The road can be put in operation to the Ohio River within two days.

The Union cavalry, on Saturday afternoon, occupied Martinsburgh and several miles beyond.

Refugees in large numbers are returning to their homes.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, June 1.

Capt. COLE, of the Maryland Cavalry, Home Brigade, made a reconnoissance with Capt. [illegible] and Capt. HORNER's Companies out to and through Charlestown, eight miles from here. Nothing was seen or heard of the enemy by Capt. COLE in the vicinity of his reconnoissance, and the inference is that JACKSON has retired to Winchester.

Sutler DODGE, of the Eighth New-York Cavalry, came into our camp lines to-day, with fresh supplies. His wagon was examined by the Officer of the Day, and several bottles of liquor found and dashed upon the ground.

Some Federal scouts came in to-day with camp equippage, &c., and reported that a shell from a heavy gun here on Friday night last, had exploded about three miles off over Loudon Heights, right in the midst of a secession camp, scattering the rebels in such hot haste that they did not stop to take a single thing with them.

The Santa Fe Mail.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, May 31.

The Santa Fé Mail, with dates to the 19th inst., has arrived, but it brings no news of importance.

Advices from Fort Craig are to the 19th. All was quiet in the Territory.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OFF CAPE RACE.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Comments of the London Press on the Fall of Yorktown.

Financial and Commercial News

CAPE RACE, Saturday, May 31.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool May 21, *via* Queenstown 22d, was boarded off this point at 1 P. M. this day.

The news is not important.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry 20th.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown 21st.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton 22d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English journals continue to expatiate on the retreat from Yorktown and the fall of New-Orleans.

The *Times* treats the retreat from Yorktown as a *great reverse to the Confederates*, and says if Richmond is captured, it will be a tremendous victory to the Nationals. It metaphorically enlarges on the difficulties that must arise in governing the South when the Nationals by continued victories have brought the Secessionists within their power.

The *Daily News* says, although the fall of New-Orleans, in a military sense, cannot be overrated, it is of far greater importance in its social, commercial and political results, as the possession of the Mississippi opens the way for the industrial energy of freedom, and altogether destroys the political position and territorial prestige of the Southern Confederacy. The great territories of the West are lost to the slave Confederation, and this alone is a suitable recompense for all that has been spent on the war. It is an enormous gain, not only for the Union, but for Europe, for humanity and civilization. It praises the North for conducting the struggle as free citizens ought to do.

In another article the *Daily News* defends the financial policy of the North from the calumnies of its foes. It says the financial position furnishes a striking proof of the constancy of a free people;—the true wisdom of their rulers, relying on that constancy.

The *Morning Herald* shows grounds under which, after the decision of events at Corinth, New-Orleans may be recaptured. It regards the possession of New-Orleans as of the most vital political and commercial importance to the South.

The *Morning Post* thinks the present position of affairs eminently favorable for effecting a compromise acceptable to both, but admits that it will be no easy task to reconcile the requirements of both.

The Liverpool *Post* regards the war virtually at an end, and looks for the proclamation of peace at any moment.

The Captain of the steamer *Bermuda*, in a letter to his owners, protests against her seizure while she was going from Bermuda to Nassau, and represents it to have taken place in British waters. He, however, bears testimony as to the gentlemanly conduct of his captors.

The United States frigate *Constellation* left Algesiras on the 6th for the Eastward. The *Tuscarora* remained there, and the *Sumter* at Gibraltar.

In the House of Commons, Mr. D'ISRAELI, in a party speech against the continued heavy expenditure, and questioning the cordial relations of France and England, referred to the relations of the English and French Ambassadors at Washington; and reasserted, that notwithstanding the Ministerial denials, *rivalry existed between them*, and it would be proved on the publication of documents.

Lord PALMERSTON, in response, asserted that D'ISRAELI was misinformed, and that LYONS and MERCIER were acting together with the utmost cordiality, as if they were representatives of one Power.

The Government was defeated by 93 majority on the bill relative to the removal of a portion of the contents of the British Museum.

Earl RUSSELL, in submitting the new treaty with America on the Slave-trade to the House of Lords, bore testimony to the efforts of President LINCOLN's Government to put a stop to the traffic.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* gives a rumor that the French Government has decided to withdraw their troops from Mexico as soon as possible, but nothing confirms this. There was more activity at Lyons under the news of the recent National successes in America.

The Paris Bourse was flat. Rentes were lower, at 70f. 40c.

ITALY.

It is reported from Italy that the Australian troops, in their campaigning order, occupied the line of the Lago de Garda.

VERY LATEST PER EUROPA.

CHINA.

By Telegraph from Jubal.

CANTON, Tuesday, April 15.

WATER TWIST declining.

TEA—Higher prices demanded. Total export, 90,-241,000 lbs.

EXCHANGE on London, 4s. 6¼d.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, April 5.

GRAY SHIRTINGS active, and prices advancing.

TEA quiet.

SILK firm, but little doing. No. 3 Tsatlee, 400 taels. Settlements during the last fortnight, 2,500 bales. Export to date, 60,300 bales.

EXCHANGE on London, 6s. 3d. EXCHANGE on India, 29s. 0d. FREIGHTS lower.

Mexican Affairs.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE COUNT DE REUSS, (GEN. PRIM.)

ORIZABA, April 14, 1862.

Inflexible destiny is stronger than the will of man. Could I have doubted it, what has just occurred here would have convinced me.

The triple alliance no longer exists. The soldiers of the Emperor remain in this country to establish a throne for the Archduke MAXIMILIAN—what madness!—while the soldiers of England and Spain withdraw from the Mexican soil.

You, who are aware of the attachment I have for *the Emperor*, and the truly fraternal esteem to which I hold the brave French and all that relates to them, will readily comprehend the bitterness of my soul when I am obliged to quit the battlefield and to separate myself from my comrades, when the finest dream of my life was to combat for the same cause as the French and on the same ground.

But it was impossible for me to remain without forgetting altogether what I am and what I owe to my Queen and my country.

The truth, after all, is, that the Commissioners of the Emperor have departed entirely from the Convention of London, with the determination of acting on their own account only. The pretext was the protection which they insisted on extending to the Mexican emigrants, ALMONTE and the rest, who arrived at Vera Cruz, avowing that they came with the fixed plan of destroying the Republic, in order to create a monarchy in favor of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. Since then, in the conference of the 10th, five days before the negotiation with the Mexican Government, M. DE SALIGNY declared that he would no longer treat with the Government of JUAREZ.

In the last *procès verbal* all is clearly expressed, clearly established—*in extenso*, as the diplomatists say—and that document alone will suffice for public opinion to determine who is right and who is wrong.

As to myself (a Spaniard) you will readily understand that I could not support this radical change of the political system of this country if a Prince of the Austrian monarchy was to be imposed on it.

The Allies came here bound by the Convention of London, and we could not depart from it without placing ourselves in the wrong. I withdraw, then, with my troops, and go to Havana, to await the orders of my Government. Yours, &c., PRIM.

Commercial News by the City of New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 21.

COTTON—Sales of Monday and Tuesday, 7,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed heavy and irregular, with a decline of [illegible] since Friday.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market has a declining tendency, with small sales.

BREADSTUFFS—All descriptions are slightly lower. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report: Flour dull and 6d. lower; American quoted [illegible]. Wheat irregular and [illegible] lower, mostly on the inferior qualities; Red Western, 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d.; Red Southern, 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d.; White Western, 11s. 6d.; White Southern, 11s. 6d.@12s. 3d. Corn quiet and 6d. lower; Mixed, 28s.; Yellow, 27s.@27s. 3d.; White, 32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Generally very dull. Beef easier; Pork nominal; Bacon quiet but steady; Lard firmer—sales at 41s.@44s.; Tallow dull at 45s.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet at 32s. for Pots; Rosin dull—common, 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine firm at 75s.; Sugar quiet but steady; Coffee quiet and downward; Rice steady and unchanged; Linseed Oil firmer—sales at 40s.

LONDON MARKETS—May 20.

BREADSTUFFS still declining. SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. TEA dull and unchanged. RICE quiet and unchanged. TALLOW firmer; sales at 45s. 3d. LINSEED OIL firmer: sales at 39s.

Illinois Central shares, 44¼@43¾ discount. Erie shares, 33½@34½.

CONSOLS, for money, 93¼@93¾.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 22.

COTTON—The market has recovered under the *North American's* news, and prices advanced ½d., closing quiet, however; sales of two days, 9,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS are nominal.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, May 22.

CONSOLS, for money, 93¾@93⅞.

American Securities dull and drooping.

The minimum rate of interest of the Bank of England has been advanced to 3 ₩ cent.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Violent Thunder-storm—Depredations by Rebel Deserters and Contrabands—Arrival of Prisoners Captured at Hanover Court-house, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 1.

The Old Point boat has arrived, bringing the following letter from

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 31.

A remarkable thunder-storm occurred last night, with torrents of rain, which lasted several hours. The telegraph line to headquarters of the army was unable to operate. Shortly before 11 o'clock, the lightning struck the old wooden building on the corner of the road to Camp Hamilton, setting it on fire. The building was entirely destroyed—others in the vicinity were saved. It was occupied by the Engineer Department, and contained three horses, a quantity of oats and corn. Two horses were got out safely, and the greater part of the oats and corn. Loss not over $2,000.

There are large numbers of deserters from the enemy, between this place and Richmond, who, while professing to be Union men, insisting that they were reluctantly forced into the rebel ranks, still retain all their bitterness against the Federals, and make it almost dangerous for a solitary traveler to meet one or two of them. Our cavalry scouts are out, however, in the direction of Big Bethel and Back River, and frequent arrests are made of these fellows, who are, no doubt, guerrillas. They are extremely ignorant, ugly looking and miserably clad. Many of the depredations and outrages are also committed by runaway contrabands, who roam over the country and do pretty much as they please.

The Government steamer *King Philip*, came down from Washington this morning, having on board a Congressional Committee, naval officers and a party of ladies. Mayor WIGHTMAN, of Boston, is also here to-day. The whole party visited Norfolk, accompanied by Gen. WOOL.

The dispatch steamer *Eastern State* sails for Hatteras this afternoon, with mails, dispatches and passengers.

The steamboat *Ariel* arrived to-day from White-house, having on board the prisoners captured by Gen. MCCLELLAN at Hanover Court-house the other day. They came in charge of Lieut. MCMAHON, First United States Infantry, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. PORTER, Provost-Marshal of the army of the Potomac. They proceed to New-York this afternoon in the steamer *Star of the South*, in charge of Company D, Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers, Capt. MCINTYRE. They number in all 541, and include a Major and about a dozen other officers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 1.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived this afternoon from New-York, with privateersmen and others from Fort Hamilton, and will probably go up the James River to-morrow.

At the Union meeting in Norfolk last night Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR made a speech. There were cheers for the Stars and Stripes, and great enthusiasm was manifested. The meeting was arranged on short notice. There will be more extensive demonstrations in a few days.

ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.

The British Iron Steamship Patras Captured off Charleston and brought into this Port—The Prize Valued at $390,000.

The prize steamship Patras, of London, Acting Master D. G. UPHAM, *from Charleston Bar, May 27*, arrived at this port yesterday. She was captured on the night of May 26, twenty-two miles S. W. by W. of Charleston Bar, by the United States gunboat *Bienville*, Commander MULLANEY, while attempting to run into Charleston. She is built of iron, one year old, of 330 tons burden, a propeller, of 100-horse power engine.

Her cargo consists of 1,400 kegs powder, 50 cases rifles, 800 bags coffee, and a large quantity of quinine. She took in a part of her cargo in London and the rest in Havana. She had no papers showing her nationality or port of destination on board. Capt. ELLIOTT, her former Commander, *First-Assistant* Engineer and one sailor are on board; the remainder of her crew, nineteen in number, are on board the United States gunboat *James Adger*.

The vessel and cargo are valued at $390,000. She now lies at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Mr. BEECHER last evening delivered one of his radical appeals for justice to all men, and in connection therewith a scathing rebuke to all injustice and selfishness—particularly as affecting the inferior races, and especially that of the negro. He selected as his text the 40th verse of the 11th chapter of Hebrews: "God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect." Christ, he said, did not suffer on the cross alone to save the Anglo-Saxon race, as some affected to believe, but he suffered that all mankind might have the road of salvation open to them; even including the negroes. He impressed upon the minds of his hearers the important truth that the world could not be elevated unless the inferior races were taken along too; that it was the duty of all men, but especially of Christians, to render justice to the ignorant and depraved of all races. In this connection Mr. BEECHER read an extract from the Newbern, N. C., correspondent of the TIMES, (R. S.,) wherein it is stated that Gov. STANLY had informed Mr. COLYER (who has been teaching the negroes to read since the advent of Gen. BURNSIDE into that State) that his instructions from Washington were to administer the laws of the State as he found them; consequently, under the laws of North Carolina, teaching negroes to read being a penal offence, Mr. COLYER would have to cease his philanthropic work. If, said Mr. BEECHER, the Government at Washington sanctions that decision of Gov. STANLY, the people have been deceived. He did not believe, however, that the Governor, in this respect, would be sustained. If the people of North Carolina had elected a Governor, then there might be some excuse for enforcing this law; but if the Government had the right and the power to force upon the people of that State a Governor, that Government had equally a right to order that the law referred to remain not be enforced, and he believed it would be done.

REGIMENT MATTERS.—The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. [illegible], is ordered to [illegible] the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, at 8 o'clock this morning. The regiment is understood to be full, fully equipped, with every necessary for soldiers on active duty, and will leave for the seat of war sometime during the day, unless some unforeseen cause for detention should arise.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—On Saturday night, two men, named JOHN FARRELL and ROBERT BURNS, had an altercation on Front-street, when they soon came to blows. During the melee FARRELL, it is alleged, drew a knife, stabbing BURNS with it, inflicting a very dangerous wound. FARRELL was subsequently arrested by Officer [illegible], of the [illegible] Precinct, and committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon his antagonist.

CITY COURT.—The June Term of the Brooklyn City Court, for the trial of civil causes, with a jury, will be commenced to-day. There are [illegible] causes upon the calendar—some of them important—the first 10 of which, together with No. [illegible], will be called to-day.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Prim and suite, who arrived on Saturday last, were last night visited, at the Clarendon Hotel, by Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Cannedo, respectively Consuls in this City of Spain and Venezuela, and several prominent Spanish and American gentlemen. Gen. Prim and suite leave ere long for Europe in the *Don Antonio Ulloa*, the Spanish war frigate in which they arrived from Havana.

Commodore Montgomery, Commodore Watson, Commodore Breese and Dr. Lowber, of the U. S. Navy; Gen. Wallace and family, Capt. [illegible], Capt. *Clay, Capt. O'Brien, Dr. Sutherland* and Dr. [illegible], of the U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana; Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois; Judge Harris, of New-York; George W. Browne, of the U. S. Navy; and Dr. E. P. [illegible], of the U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. Hoppin and lady, of Newport, R. I.; Mrs. [illegible] and Miss Maysby, from Charleston, S. C.; and Frank B. Rice, of Worcester, are at the Brevoort House.

Sig. Muzio, Sig. Brignoli and Sig. Amodio arrived at the Everett House yesterday from Philadelphia, and return to that city again to-day.

E. L. Davenport, the actor; Col. Viele, of Buffalo; J. Borden, of Costa Rica, and W. Metz, of Canada, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

L. H. Beattie, of the United States Navy; F. [illegible] and Louis Uhlesinger, of San Salvador; [illegible] Baxter, of Gen. Banks' Division, and C. Boyd, from London, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Twelfth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REG'T, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22.—Commandants of those companies not mustered into the service of the United States, as also those having additional members, and absentees from the muster of Saturday, will report with their men at the Division Armory, corner of White and Elm streets, on Monday, the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Muster-in rolls in triplicate must be returned to headquarters, [illegible], corner of Broadway and Great Jones-street, [illegible] before mustering in. Arms and equipments are issued upon the requisition of commandants of companies immediately upon their being mustered in. Commandants are directed to hold themselves in readiness to assemble their commands at two hours' notice. By order. W. G. WARD, Colonel.
GEO. A. HIBON, Acting Adjutant.

IN SPITE OF THE WAR.—There is every indication that the ensuing Summer and Fall will see a vigorous revival in mercantile affairs. In the book-trade, which is as sensitive as a barometer to all outside influences, there seems, lately, to have been a marked change. For instance, Mr. Carleton, of New-York, has sold five thousand copies of Victor Hugo's *Les Miserables*, and four thousand copies of *Artemus Ward*, in less than seven days after the date of their publication. This is doing well in spite of the war.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

BARNUM's GREAT BABY SHOW commences to-day. Go early this morning by 9 or 10 o'clock, and you'll be sure to get a good sight.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 1.—*In French brig Rosalie, from Nassau, N. P.*—James M. Williams and wife, Mrs. H. Ryan and daughter.

JUNE 1.—*In brig H. Havelock, from Bermuda*—Mr. White and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 25 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 03 | Gov. Island. 11 52 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 1.

Arrived.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamer Westchester, Rye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Ship John H. Elliott, Hayden, Liverpool April [illegible], with coal, mdse. and 29 passengers to J. & N. Smith. Has had 1 birth. May 21, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], saw an iceberg. The J. H. E. came out of the North Channel, and had light winds the whole passage.
Ship John J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool April [illegible], with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Wm. Tyson. Has had [illegible] deaths.
Bark Prince of Valdone, (Sal.) Luno, Palermo [illegible], with fruit to order.
Bark La Cignena, (of Portland,) [illegible], Sagua May [illegible], with sugar to master.
Bark Legatus, (Br., of Sunderland,) Steel, Bordeaux [illegible] ds., to Montgomery & Co.
Brig Tjerdenskold, (Norw.,) Hansen, Rotterdam April 11, with mdse. to Wm. Salem.
Brig Rosalie, (Fr.,) Avenel, Nassau, N. P., May [illegible], with mahogany to Darrell & Co.
Brig H. Havelock, (Br., of Kempt, N. S.,) Baxter, Bermuda 8 ds., with potatoes and onions to Smith, Jones & Co.
Brig Jennie Moody, (Br., of Yarmouth, N.S.,) Vickery, Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.
Schr. Nil Desperandum, (of Gloucester, Mass.,) Doane, Ruatan Island 14 ds., with fruit to master. May [illegible], off Cape Antonio, was spoken by U.S. bark Pursuit, cruising.
Schr. Edward Slade, (of Brookhaven,) Steele, Hatteras Inlet 4 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.
Schr. New-Haven, Glover, Bristol, R. I., for Philadelphia.
Schr. R. C. Dennison, Lockwood, Saybrook for Philadelphia.
Schr. Romp, (Br.) Swaine, Cow Bay, C. B., [illegible] ds., with coal to R. Bolloni.
Schr. Benj. J. Brown, Ingraham, Warren, R. I., in ballast.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland, Conn., in ballast.
Schr. W. W. Brainard, Bowditch, Portland, Conn., in ballast.
Schr. S. L. Abbott, Ludlam, Washington, D. C., [illegible] ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.
Schr. Shannon, (Br.,) Higgs, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to James Douglas. Left no Am. vessels.
Schr. W. B. Leggett, Gibson, Georgetown, D. C., [illegible] ds., with coal.
Schr. H. S. Darling, Howes, Baltimore 5 ds., with corn to N. H. Wolfe.
Schr. Victor, Sears, Port Ewen, coal for Providence.
Schr. J. P. Burroughs, Brown, Virginia, wood.
Schr. Honesty, Vinton, Virginia, with wood.
WIND—Sunset, S. E., with fog.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. steamship Great Eastern, for Liverpool, sailed on Sunday morning, at 8½ o'clock, and crossed the Bar at 11.

The Br. steamship Lebanon, [illegible], Pier No. 14, North River, was last evening raised by Mr. McDonald's derrick. She has sustained but trifling damage.

The ship John J. Boyd, from Liverpool, which arrived Sunday morning, has [illegible] Mormon passengers. There have been eight deaths among them.

Spoken, &c.

Dreadnought—ship, hence for Liverpool, May [illegible], off George's Shoal.
Elmira—brig, from Sagua for Boston, May [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Aspinwall May [illegible], bark [illegible]; [illegible] Br. steamship [illegible], Burnett, Liverpool; [illegible], hence; 21st, schr. Rachel, McLeod, [illegible]; 15th, bark Golden Rule, Whitebury, for New-York; 16th, bark Magdalena, Day, do. In port 22d, U. S. ship Falmouth, and U. S. brig Perry.

At Panama, May 19, U. S. steamer Saranac; steamships Guatemala, Sonora; Callao, from South Pacific; [illegible] ship Zambica, of P. M. S. Co.; [illegible] ship Queen of the North, the men in irons, refusing to do duty.

At Ruatan Island, May [illegible], schr. Helena P., for New-York in 3 or 4 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. O. F. F. F. F.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. 262 GREENWICH-ST., manufacturers the celebrated Buck Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy Winter Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at

SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.

This Flour is a

FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY-FLOUR.

Is uncut in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.

Delivered to any boat, house or depot within five miles of City Hall, for $6 25. Soap, &c.; 22 pounds for $1. Starch, &c.; 4 pounds for 25c. Hams, [illegible]. Tea, [illegible]. Coffee, [illegible], and if not satisfactory, can be returned.

A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.

Order through any grocer or Express. C. O. D.

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INvented corn and bunion alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. Price 25 cents, and 50 cents, and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

[Continued from First Page.]

ers, and an old brig sunk, and at low water some of the hulls can be seen. Just inside of these sunken hulks a large ship has been scuttled, and her large masts are still standing. The garrison at Fort Morgan is composed of 750 men. [illegible] could say nothing of the exact number of troops at Mobile, but he believed that there were several thousand in and about the city. On the 6th of May one of the regiments which had been stationed at Pensacola arrived, bringing news of the evacuation of the place and burning of the Navy-yard and town. The troops were badly clothed and poorly fed. The poor people were suffering greatly for the necessaries of life, and the rich long since have been deprived of everything like luxuries. There was no specie in circulation, as all the coin was removed from the Mobile banks as long ago as the [illegible] of February. On the 16th of May the schooner *Break of Day* arrived from Havana, off Fort Morgan, with [illegible] stand of arms, running the gauntlet of the blockading vessels without molestation.

The schooners *Henry Janes* and *Dan. Smith* made an expedition, a few days since, under the command of Lieut.-Commanding [illegible], of the Third Division of the Mortar Flotilla, to Pascagoula, with the object of cutting out some schooners, cotton loaded, which were supposed to be lurking there, waiting a chance to run the blockade. Capt. [illegible] was not lucky enough to secure any prizes, but he sent Capt. [illegible], of the *Henry Janes*, ashore to procure some Mobile papers. The inhabitants treated the ambassador kindly and politely, granting his request. The newspapers have since fallen into my possession. They contain some things which may interest you, and I forward them. It was through them that we obtained our first knowledge of the evacuation of Norfolk and the destruction of the *Merrimac*. There is a rebel cavalry picket stationed at Pascagoula, and when Capt. [illegible] went ashore they rode out of the town. Indeed, the appearance of our vessels alarmed the people very much. The fire-bells were rung, and the men assembled to defend themselves, while the women and children were hurried away into the woods. Capt. [illegible] told the throng who met him upon the dock, that he had come upon a peaceable mission; five or six of the prominent citizens invited him to the village hotel, where he passed half an hour with them in conversation. There were no expressions of love for the Union, but remarks were made which left no doubt in Capt. [illegible]'s mind that the people were beginning to hate the war, and were desirous of returning to their allegiance. Just as he was about to go back to his vessel, a gentleman stepped up to him and introduced himself as the brother-in-law of Commodore FARRAGUT. He said that the Commodore's two sisters were residing in the village, and he desired that the fact of their being in perfect health should be made known to him.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND SHIP ISLAND.

There is tri-weekly communication between New-Orleans and Ship Island, *via* Lake Pontchartrain, with the steamer *Whiteman*. We get little news of affairs in the city. True, the newspapers come to us, but they contain nothing interesting, save the proclamations and orders of Gen. BUTLER. A gentleman of my acquaintance, who had formerly lived many years in New-Orleans, has spent a week there since the advent of the Union troops. He returned to Ship Island yesterday, looking very lugubrious. "There is no Union sentiment there," said he to me. "Friends whom I had known most intimately refused to look at me when I called upon them. They said and firmly believe that the Government of the United States is settled in the policy of emancipating the slaves, and cite the passage of the act of 'abolishment' in the District of Columbia in proof. The people of the South hate the North with an enduring hatred, and never can the old Union be reconstructed." My friend, too, was quite discouraged with Gen. BUTLER's order respecting the women of New-Orleans. Said he, "That publication will do more to obliterate the faint traces of love for the Old Flag than anything else that could have been devised. Its author is looked upon with loathing. Why should he descend to take notice of the demonstrations of angry women? They are harmless and ridicule would be the most effective weapon with which to meet them. I say it, and say it advisedly," said my disconsolate friend, as he turned from me, "Gen. BUTLER penned the very worst words he could have chosen, when he promulgated that order."

My letter is growing long, and I am afraid there will not be room enough in the paper for more of this desultory sort of information. I shall only add that the gunboat *Jackson* got safely out of Lake Pontchartrain, after being ashore two days. Capt. [illegible] had to seize three schooners, although they had Gen. BUTLER's passes, and detain them long enough to lighten his vessel of her armament and ammunition, when she floated over the shallow place.

Much to the joy of Capt. PORTER, the fine new gunboat *Octorara* has finally arrived, and his flag is now hoisted upon her. The *Octorara* had always been intended for Capt. PORTER's flagship, but she was not ready when the expedition left the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and afterwards the Department used her at Hampton Roads. In the interval, Capt. PORTER has been the guest of Capt. WAINWRIGHT, of the *Harriet Lane*, whose cabin is not very spacious, and much [illegible]

[illegible]

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS—[illegible]—PRIZES CAPTURED—PASSENGERS BY THE BALTIC—VESSELS AT KEY WEST, ETC.

KEY WEST, Fla., Monday, May 26, 1862.

By the arrival of the storeship *Supply*, from the Mississippi, we have late accounts from New-Orleans, the most startling of which is the fact that the deceived, deluded and betrayed Secessionists are coming to a full realization of their case, and have commenced the work of retribution on their betrayers. Officers of the *Supply* assure us that a gentleman who has formerly resided on this island, and for years enjoyed the confidence of the present Secretary of the bogus Confederate navy, having extensive contracts for building gunboats at New-Orleans, and they not being completed as early as required, he was charged with obtaining large sums of money from the rebel treasury upon these contracts, which he had appropriated to his own use.

These acts were sufficient to call out a spirit of exasperation that directed the rabble in pursuit with a rope to hang him. However, he eluded them and escaped from New-Orleans, arriving at Natchez, where he was seized on board of a steamer, taken to a house near by and there hung from the piazza.

For the sake of the friends of the party we hope there may be some mistake about this, but we confess the report comes so direct there is no reason to doubt it. The money abstracted is reported at the round sum of $[illegible], said to be invested in English and French funds.

The Ninety-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, commanded by Col. VAN ZANDT, embarked for Fort Pickens on the steam transport *Philadelphia* a few days since, to reinforce Gen. ARNOLD's command, they having possession of the Navy-yard, the City of Pensacola and the approaches. The entire regiment were in the highest spirits, hoping that they may exchange the quiet and order of this post for a more active field, where glory may be earned by adding new victories to our cause. It is understood that this regiment leaves here temporarily and will return at any time whenever Gen. BRANNAN shall require them. Let this happen when it may, they will meet a hearty welcome from their numerous friends.

The transport steamer *Mississippi* arrived here on the 23d from New-Orleans, for troops to return to that city. There being now only two regiments on the island, the Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, Col. MORGAN, and the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. GOOD, the steamer was filled up with army stores, and then returned without them.

These two regiments are occupied in building permanent buildings for barracks, and in other improvements for defence, which with the fortifications now progressing here, are convincing that our Government is fully posted as to the growing importance of this Gibraltar, and let come what may with the aristocracies of Europe, this will not be an easy acquisition.

An unusual arrival occurred a few days since in the schooner from St. Mark's, with twenty-four men under arrest, with a guard of United States soldiers of the same number. These men had belonged to the Engineer Department under Gen. HUNTER at Port Royal, and had struck for higher wages, refusing to work until their demands were complied with, when Gen. HUNTER sent them down here to Gen. BRANNAN, and they may now be seen daily passing with a military guard from Fort Taylor to their appointed labor for the day.

The health of our island is unimpaired, and the weather continues delightfully cool and pleasant. But a very small number of cases of sickness exist at all the camps, and the soldiers are adapting themselves to our Southern climate by their labors in the Quartermaster's Department in a way to prepare them for the future homes which many of them will doubtless seek in our genial atmosphere.

Several prize cargoes of cotton have been brought in here during the last week, the most important of which arrived on the 20th, being the steamer *Swan*, of Mobile, where she has been used in the bay and harbor for many years. She was captured on the 24th, about fifty miles west of Havana, off the coast of Cuba, by the United States bark *Amanda* and the brig *Bainbridge*, having on board about 200 bales of cotton and 600 barrels of turpentine. The *Swan* had been chased soon after leaving Mobile by the mortar-schooner *Arletta*, and had thrown over a quantity of cotton, fifty bales of which were picked up by the *Arletta*, and shipped per *Baltic*. There was a large crew of some thirty-four persons, and as passengers Dr. GAGE, wife and children, formerly of Massachusetts, and Rev. Mr. BURGESS and family, of Mobile. The attempt to cross the Gulf in this river craft, with her guards just above water, may be considered as proof that the rebels at Mobile deemed this about the last chance.

The case of the British ship *Circassian*, (steamer,) will come before the Prize Court on the 29th inst., for disposal, and from its importance much speculation is indulged in concerning the result. The prediction may safely be made that if not condemned here the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court. It will be remembered that the Captain destroyed his papers when chased, and refused to stop his vessel until struck by a shot aimed at him. The ship and cargo are worth $1,000,000.

I feel it due to the public to state, and it is done more in sorrow than in anger, that their interests are suffering here greatly for the want of more extensive arrangements for discharging, storing and supplying coal for the navy. There are now, and have been for the last two months, not less than fifteen vessels waiting under demurrage to discharge their cargoes of coal, averaging 250 tons, or 3,200 tons at eight cents per ton; $420 per day, or $12,600 per month. This would soon pay for another wharf and coal yard.

Wherever the Yankee penetrates, either in a wilderness or an oligarchy, the newspaper and the school-house are accompaniments, generally in the order they are named, but our city has proved an exception, for although two papers have been established by the military since their advent here, the last one being the Key West *Herald*, which has, Phenix-like, sprung full fledged from the *debris* of the defunct rebel *Key of the Gulf*. The school-house is a thing of the past that might as well be in the "deep bosom of the ocean buried," or receive the magic touch of the modern civilizer, and be transformed into an American school of improvement.

The rebel steamer *Fox*, of New-Orleans, was nicely bagged at Berwick Bay, La., a few days since, after this fashion. She had successfully run the blockade, and reached Havana with a cargo of cotton. At the latter place she was loaded with coffee and merchandise, and upon leaving, was chased by one of our cruisers into Bahia Honda, Cuba, but escaped, and subsequently arrived safely at Berwick's Bay, unsuspecting the presence of Gen. BUTLER's forces, where they proceeded to make fast to the wharf, when our troops walked aboard and took charge to the astonishment of all that portion of secesh then on board the steamer. The prize was taken around to New-Orleans, where it will find a good market.

Secession is a hard road to travel, which is further proved in the case of one of our prominent citizens, who has been awaiting the return of the naval transport steamer *Baltic*, that he might with his family proceed North to spend the Summer, as has been his practice. Memory being fresh that this gentleman had refused coal and water to the late steamer *Atlantic*, or any other in the employ of the Government, and had done other things somewhat inconsistent with the duties of a loyal citizen, he was refused a passage on the *Baltic*. Intercession of friends secured a modification of this decision, permitting him that privilege, and we trust that the courtesy of the Commodore will have the effect of showing our misguided countrymen that moderation will be a ruling principle with all in authority. We commend its exercise in this case, and feel that it is not misapplied.

The *Baltic* takes a number of passengers from Key West. Among them will be found the names of Messrs. GAGE, BURGESS and WEDDELL, with their families, before alluded to as having been passengers on the prize steamer *Swan*. These persons are *en route* to Europe. They express themselves surprised at the courtesy which has been extended them by the United States officials in permitting them to continue their journey. The treatment was so different from what they had been led to expect. The people in the South believe, from the inculcations of their Press and Government, that our blockading vessels treat prisoners with the utmost inhumanity. The gentlemen all believed that they should be incarcerated in Fort Lafayette, and the ladies expected still worse treatment. Mrs. BURGESS is a sister of the head of the firm of Brown Brothers, Liverpool, and is a lady of rare intelligence, which only makes it more wonderful that she could have been deceived with such stories.

Mr. J. G. OLTMANNS, who was wounded at Pearl River, also goes home in the *Baltic*. His misfortune caused great anxiety in Key West, where he had resided for thirteen months previous to going with the mortar flotilla, and made hosts of friends. The ball has not been extracted as yet from Mr. OLTMANNS' wound, but he is gradually gaining strength and hopes to be able soon to renew his labors with the expedition.

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF KEY WEST, MAY 27, 1862.

United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, Flag-Officer McKEAN.

United States steam-frigate *St. Lawrence*, Capt. PURVIANCE.

United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, Capt. WINSLOW.

United States steamer *Tahoma*, Capt. HOWELL.

United States bark *Amanda*.

BARKS—Texan Star, Capt. Pike; Arethusa, Hooper; Harvest Queen, Murray; Achilles, Gallagher; W. H. Wall, Casner; Mountain Eagle, Blanchard; Reindeer, Coutts; Tycoon, Livey; Almira Coombs, Drinkwater; Tangier, Hall; Linden, Howell; Jas. Davis, Staples; Samuel Moxley, Powell; D. Colden Murray, Names; Moneynick, Smith.

BRIGS—Mary Means, Capt. Wilson; J. W. McIntyre, McIntyre; Wm. C. Clark, Daggett; Sea Lark, Neill; E. H. Fitler, Holmes; Rebecca Shepard, Somers; Ellen Barnard, Perry; Jacob Doeh, Swenson; Mascol Wheeler, ——.

PRIZE VESSELS ON TRIAL—English steamer Circassian, London; rebel steamer Mobile; rebel schooner Independent; rebel schooner S. C. Bee; rebel schooner Magnolia; rebel schooner Jane Coffee, &c. These prize cargoes, all but the first and last, are cotton and turpentine.

SCHOONERS—Edward Ridder, Captain Harkson; James H. Strong, Foster; Emeline, Davis; Kate Stewart, Wood; Hiawatha, Disney; Marietta Tilton, Tilton; H. R. Coggeshall, Swan; M. C. Merwin, Hawkins; J. L. Garrets, Miller.

UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE PROGRESS OF OUR FLEET.

A private letter, written by an officer on board the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, just received in this City, gives the following interesting sketch of the movements of our fleet on the Mississippi:

"Our routine is this: We steam up the river days, and come to anchor nights. Last night, as usual, we came to anchor just before sunset, and also, as is our usual custom, we sent a boat on shore to have friendly communications, as far as the people will allow us to be friendly, with the residents of this vicinity. Mr. LOWRY, First Lieutenant, the chief engineer, the doctor and myself, were the officers who went in the boat. We pulled ashore abreast of one of the plantation houses. The house at first seemed deserted. As we approached the gateway, however, the proprietor made his appearance at the front door, and commenced walking up and down the piazza, wringing his hands—a perfect picture of terror. He met us about half the distance from the gate to his dwelling, holding out both his hands in the greatest possible terror, exclaiming: 'You will not hurt me; my family—pointing to the house—are in the deepest possible distress, and are nearly dead with fear. But for me, I will not, cannot believe that you are such barbarians as you have been reported—I will not believe you have come here to steal, burn, ravish and destroy, and consequently I have come out to meet you. My family have hidden themselves away, and the servants also have gone into the stables for fear you will steal, carry them off, and sell them;' and so on, at some length.

We, of course, protested against all this, and assured him that our mission up the river was for the purpose of restoring and building up, and not to destroy; that we were the enemies of those only who compelled us to be so, and never of defenceless men or women and children of the Southern States. It was a long time before he could be made fully to understand the nature of our visit, and still longer before the remainder of the family could be prevailed upon to show themselves. They were finally reassured, and the whole family made their appearance, apparently with fear and trembling—their eyes were red with weeping from the terror inspired by the Southern Vandals. It was an interesting family—all (five) girls, from eight to twenty, perhaps some of them decidedly pretty. They were at first very shy; hardly a word could be got out of them. Soon they all grew more talkative, and before we left their terror had all disappeared. They had become perfectly reassured, and a more agreeable half hour I have not passed since I left home than the last of our visit. Everything that was in the house, or that grew on the plantation, was at our service; our boat was loaded with fruit and vegetables and milk, and the next morning, before we got under weigh, they had killed a bullock, and brought it down for the use of the ship's company, and presented to each of the officers who were on shore the night previous a splendid bouquet of flowers.

Our interview with this family shows how complete is the system of terror imposed by the rebel Government over the people in this part of our country, and that all that is wanting to disabuse their minds is sufficient intercourse with us to make them acquainted with our object in prosecuting the war, and no force would be further necessary to put an end to the war. This is not an isolated case.

At daylight we got under way and steamed up the river. At sunset came to anchor just below the line that divides the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, abreast of the very extensive plantation of a gentleman who bears the name of Col. ——. He is owner of six plantations, and works one thousand negroes. Sent two boats ashore (armed.) I went with one of the boats. Had an interview with Col. ——, his overseers and negroes. This gentleman is in a very bad 'fix.' He has now five thousand bales of cotton stored on his plantation, and received orders the very same night, before we paid him our visit, to burn it or remove it five miles further into the interior. He is very indignant at the bogus rebel Government, and says with an oath he will die first. He denounces the rebel Government and all its works, and says there is a terrible reaction about to take place in these Southern States, and justice, though long delayed, will surely have its right. And he says truly, hundreds and thousands are like him. They are, since the advent of our fleet, bidding defiance to the rebel authority, and soon that power will be powerless, even in its own dominions. Thus the work goes bravely on.

A few words about the slaves as I have at present found them may not be out of place, and may be of interest to some of my friends at the North. On the plantations they are extremely simple, and most of them very ignorant. They all think they are going to be emancipated by Massa LINCOLN unconditionally. In the city they are better informed, most of them at all events, and have a more correct knowledge of the case and the difficulties that practical emancipation has to encounter.

I was on one plantation in the State of Mississippi, of the Legree style. The heart of every true philanthropist must bleed at sights such as I witnessed here, and, by the way, it was only a short distance from Red River, and consequently near where Mrs. STOWE places the scene of the death of her hero, Uncle Tom. It was here on the plantation of Mr. S——, on the right bank of the river, that I witnessed the 'working up' system. The overseer was an ignorant, brutal white man, more brutal than any of the slaves over whom he domineers with an uncontrolable will. He boasted that 'he could neither read nor write, and did not want to learn to do either; that he was born poor, raised poor, and was poor now.' These were his words. On being asked why he was burning and tumbling into the river the plantation cotton, he replied that it was 'Mr. G——'s orders.'

'Where was Mr. G——?'

'Had run away, and was afraid of the Yankees,' &c., &c.

Some plantations were differently conducted. There was as much difference as there is in men themselves. In fact, the slaves on these latter were treated more like equals than slaves. The officers of the fleet, by a written standing order, are forbidden to permit any negro to come over the side of the ship of which he has command, either as principal or acting for another. One night, a short time since, three negroes came alongside at about 1 o'clock, during the watch in which I had charge of the *Brooklyn*. 'What do you want?' 'Want to come aboard, massa.' 'Can't receive you; shove off.' 'Can we come in the morning?' 'Yes; you can see the captain in the morning.' And they did see the captain; but they were of course refused, because he has his orders, as well as his subordinates to obey. Such cases are constantly occurring in our progress up and down the river."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Violent Thunder-storm—Depredations by Rebel Deserters and Contrabands—Arrival of Prisoners Captured at Hanover Court-house, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 1.

The Old Point boat has arrived, bringing the following letter from

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 31.

A remarkable thunder-storm occurred last night, with torrents of rain, which lasted several hours. The telegraph line to headquarters of the army was unable to operate. Shortly before 11 o'clock, the lightning struck the old wooden building on the corner of the road to Camp Hamilton, setting it on fire. The building was entirely destroyed—others in the vicinity were saved. It was occupied by the Engineer Department, and contained three horses, a quantity of oats and corn. Two horses were got out safely, and the greater part of the oats and corn. Loss not over $2,000.

There are large numbers of deserters from the enemy, between this place and Richmond, who, while professing to be Union men, insisting that they were reluctantly forced into the rebel ranks, still retain all their bitterness against the Federals, and make it almost dangerous for a solitary traveler to meet one or two of them. Our cavalry scouts are out, however, in the direction of Big Bethel and Back River, and frequent arrests are made of these fellows, who are, no doubt, guerrillas. They are extremely ignorant, ugly looking and miserably clad. Many of the depredations and outrages are also committed by run-away contrabands, who roam over the country and do pretty much as they please.

The Government steamer *King Phillip*, came down from Washington this morning, having on board a Congressional Committee, naval officers and a party of ladies. Mayor WIGHTMAN, of Boston, is also here to-day. The whole party visited Norfolk, accompanied by Gen. WOOL.

The dispatch steamer *Eastern State* sails for Hatteras this afternoon, with mails, dispatches and passengers.

The steamboat *Ariel* arrived to-day from Whitehouse, having on board the prisoners captured by Gen. McCLELLAN at Hanover Court-house the other day. They came in charge of Lieut. MEHAFFEY, First United States Infantry, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. PORTER, Provost-Marshal of the army of the Potomac. They proceed to New-York this afternoon in the steamer *Star of the South*, in charge of Company D, Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers, Capt. McINTYRE. They number in all 541, and include a Major and about a dozen other officers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 1.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived this afternoon from New-York, with privateersmen and others from Fort Hamilton, and will probably go up the James River to-morrow.

At the Union meeting in Norfolk last night Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR made a speech. There were cheers for the Stars and Stripes, and great enthusiasm was manifested. The meeting was arranged on short notice. There will be more extensive demonstrations in a few days.

ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.

The British Iron Steamship Patras Captured off Charleston and brought into this Port —The Prize Valued at $[illegible].

The prize steamship *Patras*, of London, Acting Master D. G. UPHAM, from Charleston Bar, May 27, arrived at this port yesterday. She was captured on the night of May 26, twenty-two miles S. W. by W. of Charleston Bar, by the United States gunboat [illegible], Commander MULLANEY, while attempting to run into Charleston. She is built of iron, one year old, of 250 tons burden, a propeller, of 100-horse power engine.

Her cargo consists of 1,400 kegs powder, 50 cases rifles, 600 bags coffee, and a large quantity of quinine. She took in a part of her cargo in London and the rest in Havana. She had no papers showing her nationality or port of destination on board. Capt. [illegible], her former Commander, First-Assistant Engineer and one sailor are on board; the remainder of her crew, nineteen in number, are on board the United States gunboat *James Adger*.

The vessel and cargo are valued at $300,000. She now lies at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OFF CAPE RACE.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Comments of the London Press on the Fall of Yorktown.

Financial and Commercial News

CAPE RACE, Saturday, May 31.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool May 21, *via* Queenstown 22d, was boarded off this point at 1 P. M. this day.

The news is not important.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry 20th.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown 21st.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton 20th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English journals continue to expatiate on the retreat from Yorktown and the fall of New-Orleans.

The *Times* treats the retreat from Yorktown as a *great reverse to the Confederates*, and says if Richmond is captured, it will be a tremendous victory to the Nationals. It metaphorically enlarges on the difficulties that must arise in governing the South when the Nationals by continued victories have brought the Secessionists within their power.

The *Daily News* says, although the fall of New-Orleans, in a military sense, cannot be overrated, it is of far greater importance in its social, commercial and political results, as the possession of the Mississippi opens the way for the industrial energy of freedom, and altogether destroys the political position and territorial prestige of the Southern Confederacy. The great territories of the West are lost to the slave Confederation, and this alone is a suitable recompense for all that has been spent on the war. It is an enormous gain, not only for the Union, but for Europe, for humanity and civilization. It praises the North for conducting the struggle as free citizens ought to do.

In another article the *Daily News* defends the financial policy of the North from the calumnies of its foes. It says the financial position furnishes a striking proof of the constancy of a free people;—the true wisdom of their rulers, relying on that constancy.

The *Morning Herald* shows grounds under which, after the decision of events at Corinth, New-Orleans may be recaptured. It regards the possession of New-Orleans as of the most vital political and commercial importance to the South.

The *Morning Post* thinks the present position of affairs eminently favorable for effecting a compromise acceptable to both, but admits that it will be no easy task to reconcile the requirements of both.

The Liverpool *Post* regards the war virtually at an end, and looks for the proclamation of peace at any moment.

The Captain of the steamer *Bermuda*, in a letter to his owners, protests against her seizure while she was going from Bermuda to Nassau, and represents it to have taken place in British waters. He, however, bears testimony as to the gentlemanly conduct of his captors.

The United States frigate *Constellation* left Algesiras on the 6th for the Eastward. The *Tuscarora* remained there, and the *Sumter* at Gibraltar.

In the House of Commons, Mr. D'ISRAELI, in a party speech against the continued heavy expenditure, and questioning the cordial relations of France and England, referred to the relations of the English and French Ambassadors at Washington; and reasserted, that notwithstanding the Ministerial denials, rivalry existed between them, and it would be proved on the publication of documents.

Lord PALMERSTON, in response, asserted that D'ISRAELI was misinformed, and that LYONS and MERCIER were acting together with the utmost cordiality, as if they were representatives of one Power.

The Government was defeated by 68 majority on the bill relative to the removal of a portion of the contents of the British Museum.

Earl RUSSELL, in submitting the new treaty with America on the Slave-trade to the House of Lords, bore testimony to the efforts of President LINCOLN's Government to put a stop to the traffic.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* gives a rumor that the French Government has decided to withdraw their troops from Mexico as soon as possible, but nothing confirms this. There was more activity at Lyons under the news of the recent National successes in America.

The Paris Bourse was flat. Rentes were lower, at 70f. 40c.

ITALY.

It is reported from Italy that the Austrian troops, in their campaigning order, occupied the line of the Lago de Garda.

VERY LATEST PER EUROPA.

CHINA.

By Telegraph from Jubal.

CANTON, Tuesday, April 15.

WATER TWIST declining.

TEA—Higher prices demanded. Total export, 90,241,000 lbs.

EXCHANGE on London, 4s. 6¼d.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, April 5.

GRAY SHEETINGS active, and prices advancing.

TEA quiet.

SILK firm, but little doing. No. 3 Tsaltee, 400 taels. Settlements during the last fortnight, 2,500 bales. Export to date, 60,300 bales.

EXCHANGE on London, 6s. 3d. EXCHANGE on India, 2s. 6d. FREIGHTS lower.

Mexican Affairs.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE COUNT DE REUSS, (GEN. PRIM.)

ORIZABA, April 14, 1862.

Inflexible destiny is stronger than the will of man. Could I have doubted it, what has just occurred here would have convinced me.

The triple alliance no longer exists. The soldiers of the Emperor remain in this country to establish a throne for the Archduke MAXIMILIAN—what madness!—while the soldiers of England and Spain withdraw from the Mexican soil.

You, who are aware of the attachment I have for the Emperor, and the truly fraternal esteem in which I hold the brave French and all that relates to them, will readily comprehend the bitterness of my soul when I am obliged to quit the battlefield and to separate myself from my comrades, when the finest dream of my life was to combat for the same cause as the French and on the same ground.

But it was impossible for me to remain without forgetting altogether what I am and what I owe to my Queen and my country.

The truth, after all, is, that the Commissioners of the Emperor have departed entirely from the Convention of London, with the determination of acting on their own account only. The pretext was the protection which they insisted on extending to the Mexican emigrants, ALMONTE and the rest, who arrived at Vera Cruz, avowing that they came with the fixed plan of destroying the Republic, in order to create a monarchy in favor of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. Since then, in the conference of the 10th, five days before the negotiation with the Mexican Government, M. DE SALIGNY declared that he would no longer treat with the Government of JUAREZ.

In the last *procès verbal* all is clearly expressed, clearly established—*in extenso*, as the diplomatists say—and that document alone will suffice for public opinion to determine who is right and who is wrong.

As to myself (a Spaniard) you will readily understand that I could not support this radical change of the political system of this country if a Prince of the Austrian monarchy was to be imposed on it.

The Allies came here bound by the Convention of London, and we could not depart from it without placing ourselves in the wrong. I withdraw, then, with my troops, and go to Havana, to await the orders of my Government. Yours, &c., PRIM.

Commercial News by the City of New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 21.

COTTON—Sales of Monday and Tuesday, 7,000 bales, of which 3,500 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant and irregular, with a decline of [illegible].

[illegible]

BREADSTUFFS—All descriptions are slightly lower. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report: Flour dull and 6d. lower; American quoted [illegible]. Wheat irregular and 1d.@2d. lower, mostly on the lower qualities; Red Western, 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d.; Red Southern, 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d.; White Western, 11s. 6d.; White Southern, 11s. 6d.@12s. 3d. Corn quiet and 6d. lower; Mixed, 27s.; Yellow, 27s.@27s. 3d.; White, 32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Generally very dull. Beef easier; Pork nominal; Bacon quiet but steady; Lard firmer—sales at 41s.@44s.; Tallow dull at 45s.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet at 33s. for Pots; Rosin dull—common, 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine firm at 75s.; Sugar quiet but steady; Coffee quiet and downward; Rice steady and unchanged; Linseed Oil firmer—sales at 45s.

LONDON MARKETS—May 20.

BREADSTUFFS still declining. SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. TEA dull and unchanged. RICE quiet and unchanged. TALLOW firmer; sales at 45s. 3d. LINSEED OIL firmer; sales at 39s.

Illinois Central shares, 44¼@43¾ discount. Erie shares, 33¼@34¼.

Consols, for money, 93¾@93⅞.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 22.

COTTON—The market has recovered under the *North American's* news, and prices advanced ⅛d., closing quiet, however; sales of two days, 9,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS are nominal.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, May 22.

CONSOLS, for money, 93¾@93⅞.

American Securities dull and drooping.

The minimum rate of interest of the Bank of England has been advanced to 3 ⅌ cent.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Martinsburgh and Charlestown Evacuated by the Rebels—Movements of our Cavalry.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, June 1.

It is all quiet here. The rebels have evacuated Martinsburgh and Charlestown. The damage done by them to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is trifling. The road can be put in operation to the Ohio River within two days.

The Union cavalry, on Saturday afternoon, occupied Martinsburgh and several miles beyond.

Refugees in large numbers are returning to their homes.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Mr. BEECHER last evening delivered one of his radical appeals for justice to all men, and in connection therewith a scathing rebuke to all injustice and selfishness—particularly as affecting the inferior races, and especially that of the negro. He selected as his text the 40th verse of the 11th chapter of Hebrews: "God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect." Christ, he said, did not suffer on the cross alone to save the Anglo-Saxon race, as some affected to believe, but he suffered that all mankind might have the road of salvation open to them; even including the negroes. He impressed upon the minds of his hearers the important truth that the world could not be elevated unless the inferior races were taken along too; that it was the duty of all men, but especially of Christians, to render justice to the ignorant and depraved of all races. In this connection Mr. BEECHER read an extract from the Newbern, N. C., correspondent of the TIMES, (N. S.,) wherein it is stated that Gov. STANLY had informed Mr. COLYER (who has been teaching the negroes to read since the advent of Gen. BURNSIDE into that State) that his instructions from Washington were to administer the laws of the State as he found them; consequently, under the laws of North Carolina, teaching negroes to read being a penal offence, Mr. COLYER would have to cease his philanthropic work. If, said Mr. BEECHER, the Government at Washington sanctions that decision of Gov. STANLY, the people have been deceived. He did not believe, however, that the Governor, in this respect, would be sustained. If the people of North Carolina had elected a Governor, then there might be some excuse for enforcing this law; but if the Government had the right and the power to force upon the people of that State a Governor, that Government had equally a right to order that the law referred to should not be enforced, and he believed it would be done.

MILITARY MATTERS.—The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. MICHAEL BENNETT, is ordered to report at the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, at 8 o'clock this morning. The regiment is understood to be full, fully equipped with every necessary for soldiers on active duty, and will leave for the seat of war sometime during the day, unless some unforeseen cause for detention should arise.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—On Saturday night, two men, named JOHN FARRELL and ROBERT BURNS, had an altercation on Bond-street, when they soon came to blows. During the *melée* FARRELL, it is alleged, drew a knife, stabbing BURNS with it, inflicting a very dangerous wound. FARRELL was subsequently arrested by Officer RYDER, of the Forty-third Precinct, and committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon his antagonist.

CITY COURT.—The June Term of the Brooklyn City Court, for the trial of civil causes, with a jury, will be commenced to-day. There are 75 causes upon the calendar—some of them important—the first 10 of which, together with No. 23½, will be called to-day.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Prim and suite, who arrived on Saturday last, were last night visited, at the Clarendon Hotel, by Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Camacho, respectively Consuls in this City of Spain and Venezuela, and several prominent Spanish and American gentlemen. Gen. Prim and suite leave ere long for Europe in the *Don Antonio Ulloa*, the Spanish war frigate in which they arrived from Havana.

Commodore Montgomery, Commodore Watson, Commodore Breese and Dr. Lowber, of the U. S. Navy; Gen. Wallace and family, Capt. Biddle, Capt. Clay, Capt. O'Brien, Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Coolidge, of the U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana; Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois; Judge Marvin, of New-York; George W. Browne, of the U. S. Navy; and Dr. S. F. Eliot, of the U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. Hoppin and lady, of Newport, L. I.; Mrs. Elling and Miss Maysby, from Charleston, S. C.; and Francis B. Rice, of Worcester, are at the Brevoort House.

Sig. Muzio, Sig. Brignoli and Sig. Amodio arrived at the Everett House yesterday from Philadelphia, and return to that city again to-day.

E. L. Davenport, the actor; Col. Viele, of Buffalo; J. Borden, of Costa Rica, and W. Muir, of Canada, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

L. H. Beattie, of the United States Navy; P. Preiland and Louis Uhlesinger, of San Salvador; J. B. Baxter, of Gen. Banks' Division, and C. Boyd, from London, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Twelfth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REG'T, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33.—Commandants of those companies not mustered into the service of the United States, as also those having additional enrollments, and absentees from the muster of Saturday, will report with their men at the Division Armory, corner of White and Elm streets, on Monday, the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Muster-in rolls in triplicate must be returned to headquarters, Bond House, corner of Broadway and Great Jones-street, one hour before mustering in. Arms and equipments are issued upon the requisition of commandants of companies immediately upon their being mustered in. Commandants are directed to hold themselves in readiness to assemble their commands at two hours' notice. By order. W. G. WARD, Colonel.

GEO. A. HUSTED, Acting Adjutant.

RETURN OF GEN. ARTHUR.—Gen. C. A. ARTHUR, who has had arduous labors for the last twelve months in equipping and securing transportation for more than 100,000 soldiers that have left this State for the seat of war, and who has been temporarily absent visiting the advance encampment of Gens. McCLELLAN and McDOWELL, looking after the condition and comforts of the volunteers from the Empire State, returned on Saturday evening. Gen. ARTHUR reports a prevailing good health and cheerfulness throughout the army, and a determination on the part of our soldiers to do their whole duty when their commanders give the orders. Gen. ARTHUR left the extreme front at a point 4½ miles from Richmond, and from which he could see with the naked eye the rebel Capital.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—Officer CARROL, of the Eighth Precinct, was very roughly handled yesterday morning, by a number of rowdies, in a groggery at the corner of Grand and Laurens streets, kept by a man named SHIELS. The officer, seeing the place open at 1 o'clock, and a number of well-known rowdies carousing at the bar, arrested the proprietor. A rescue was attempted by the rowdies, led by SHIELS' brother, in which the officer had his head and neck cut, but succeeded in arresting SHIELS and his brother. *The latter was this morning held in $500 to answer, and* SHIELS, *the proprietor, held in $150.*

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER SHIP-LOAD OF MORMONS.—The ship *John J. Boyd* arrived here yesterday, 39 days from Liverpool, with 690 Mormons, bound for Utah. They will be landed at Castle Garden this morning. They are mostly English, Scotch and Irish, and among them are 120 children. There was very little sickness on the passage, and the passengers are all looking remarkably clean and healthy. The Mormons who arrived in the ship *Saladin*, on Tuesday last, were discharged from Castle Garden on Saturday, and most of them are probably now on their way to Salt Lake. They were principally from Denmark and Sweden.

Markets.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 31.

FLOUR unchanged, at $4 50 for Family. WHEAT firm, but market dull; sales 300 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at 92c.; 6,000 bushels do. on private terms. CORN firm and in good demand; sales [illegible] bushels Illinois at 38½c.; 11,000 bushels do. at 37c., and [illegible] bushels Old Indiana, on private terms. Other grains quiet. Canal Freights [illegible] and drooping; on Flour, 30c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York. No receipts by Lake. Canal Exports—10,300 bbls. Flour; 17,000 bushels Wheat; 26,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 31.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT, ½c.@1c. higher, at 80c.@82c. for No. 1; 73c.@73½c. for No. 2. CORN, ½c. higher; 29c. for old Mixed. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour; 61,000 bush. Wheat; [illegible] bush. Corn. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour; 118,000 bush. Wheat; 78,000 bush. Corn. Exchange on Gold unchanged. FREIGHTS steady; 6½c. on Corn; 8c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, May 31.

FLOUR declining. WHEAT firm at 86c. for No. 1; 76c. for No. 2. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour; 15,000 bush. Wheat. Shipments—2,500 bbls. Flour; 15,000 bush. Wheat.

IN SPITE OF THE WAR.—There is every indication that the coming Summer and Fall will see a vigorous revival in mercantile affairs. In the book trade, which is as sensitive as a barometer to all outside influences, there seems, lately, to have been a marked change. For instance, Mr. CARLETON, of New-York, has sold five thousand copies of Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables*, and four thousand copies of *Artemus Ward*, in less than seven days after the dates of their publication. This is doing well in spite of the war.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

BARNUM'S GREAT BABY SHOW commences to-day. Go early this morning by 9 or 10 o'clock, and you'll be sure to get a good sight.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 1.—*In French brig Ramble, from Nassau, N. P.*—James M. Williams and wife, Mrs. M. Mann and daughter.

JUNE 1.—*In brig H. Havelock, from Bermuda.*—Mr. White and family.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 31.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Hunter and 2 children, Brooklyn; John B. Balegarty, J. B. Lacoste, W. Amsinck, E. Garra, Pedro Bergon, J. B. Anastogny, of Havana; Miss Greig, of Philadelphia; Miss Halliday, of Baltimore; Miss [illegible]; Mrs. S. Drury, Miss Mary Fierty, D. C. Wheeler, wife and 3 children, of New-York; Mrs. S. F. Wilbur; Dr. Turl, London, C. W.; Mrs. Kinsman and child; Miss C. Dunniss, Miss Payard, Rev. S. W. Bird, lady and child; C. Piner and 2 children, Galt, C. W.; Peter Green, St. Louis and Ange Ghia, S. Pratt, New-York; John Baxter, John Duncan, George Davis, Geo. A. Black, New-York; J. Fairweather and wife, Master Fairve, Rost. [illegible], Connecticut; John Darwell, Utica; M. Hayes, [illegible] and Dominick Unisch, Cuba; P. A. Bagelor, wife and child; Rev. F. Jewett, wife and 2 children; T. Dunne; Rev. Wm. Dean, London, C. W.; B. Valentine, C. Roland, and Henry St. John, Paris; M. Thornton, Toronto; Jas. McKeown, New-York; R. L. Goddard, W. F. Goodwin; Richard Goodhew, Thos. McFadden, Philadelphia; Mrs. Wiener, M. Bodlnow, John Thomas, Chas. Sass and wife; W. A. Kinsman, Solomon Kahn, F. G. Fratt, Mr. [illegible], New-York; Miss Gordon, Toronto; Miss Moore, [illegible], New-York; Henry J. Roberts, Jackson [illegible]; Mrs. Edwards, J. O. Raymond and lady, New-York; E. P. Johnson and lady, Albany; Charles A. Duval and wife, Mary Holland, Mrs. McNeill, M. Gordon, Toronto; James J. Carter, Mrs. T. Miller and child, F. W. Wall, S. Dodson, H. H. Stimpson, Wm. Stimpson, Mr. Bull, Clark and wife, Boston; B. McNamee, New-York; W. Behrend, Chicago; with others in the steerage.

MAY 31.—*In steamship Marion, for Key West and New-Orleans.*—D. Tull, H. Rase, Geo. Aitcheson, J. F. Aitken, W. Whipple, P. Blasinger, C. Morgan, A. C. Holmes; W. H. Whitman, W. F. White, J. C. Minott, R. M. Livermore, F. P. Wickman, G. Riggs, A. Gage, Mrs. S. Barnes, Mrs. Stewart, G. Searing, D. Gorvin, F. H. Connor, L. Funison, M. Strauss, Master Rydenfeld, Miss S. Drury, Mrs. M. Dunnica, L. Barritt, G. Van Seybel, J. Mitchell, A. W. Gill, D. Ogden, A. C. Peckham, [illegible], A. Deblin, W. Neagle, C. H. Goodhue, Mrs. [illegible], Times Correspondent, J. S. Marshall, T. W. [illegible], A. W. Newell, C. Taubert, S. Strought, H. Simmons, Phinnes, S. S. Williams, R. M. Shepardson, D. A. White, W. S. Wright.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets..... 7 28 | Moon sets..... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 03 | Gov. Island.11 52 | Hell Gate..... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 1.

Arrived.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship John H. Elliott, Hayden, Liverpool April 28, with coal, mdse. and 70 passengers to J. & N. Smith. Had [illegible] birth. May 21, lat. 42 12, lon. 67 34, saw an iceberg. The J. H. E. came out of the North Channel and had light winds the whole passage.

Ship John J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool April 23, with mdse. and 690 passengers to Wm. Tyson. Has had [illegible] deaths.

Bark Prince of Valdora, (Ital.) Luna, Palermo 59 ds., with fruit to order.

Bark La Cigueña, (of Portland,) Hatty, Sagua May [illegible], with sugar to master.

Bark Locatus, (Br.,) of Sunderland,) Speed, [illegible] 40 ds. to Montgomery & Co.

Brig Tjerdenskold, (Norw.,) Hansen, Rotterdam April 12, with mdse. to Wm. Salem.

Brig Ramble, (Fr.,) Avenal, Nassau, N. P., May 24, with mahogany to Darrell & Co.

Brig H. Havelock, (Br., of Kempt, N. S.,) Dexter, Bermuda 4 ds., with potatoes and onions to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Jennie Moody, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Vickery, Bermuda 6 ds. in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Nil Desperandum, (of Gloucester, Mass.,) Dunn, Ruatan Island 14 ds., with fruit to master. May 21, off Cape Antonio, was spoken by U. S. bark Pursuit, cruising.

Schr. Edward Slade, (of Brookhaven,) Slade, Beaufort 4 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. New-Haven, Glover, Bristol, R. I., for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. C. Dennison, Lockwood, Saybrook for Philadelphia.

Schr. Romp, (Br.,) Swaine, Cow Bay, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to E. Belloni.

Schr. Benj. J. Brown, Ingraham, Warren, R. I., in ballast.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland, Conn., in ballast.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Portland, Conn., in ballast.

Schr. S. L. Abbott, Ludlam, Washington, D. C., 3 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Shannon, (Br.,) Higgs, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to James Douglas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. W. R. Leggett, Gibson, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. H. S. Darling, Howes, Baltimore 3 ds., with flour to N. H. Wolfe.

Schr. Victor, Sears, Port Ewen, coal for Providence.

Schr. J. P. Burroughs, Brown, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Honesty, Vinton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. N. P. Barton, Ross, Snow Hill, with corn.

Schr. Lion, Furbush, Rockland, stone for Sandy Hook.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., with fog.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. steamship Great Eastern, for Liverpool, sailed on Sunday morning, at 8½ o'clock, and crossed the Bar at 11.

The Br. steamship Lebanon, reported sunk at Pier No. 14, North River, was last evening raised by Mr. McDonald's derrick. She has sustained but trifling damage.

The ship John J. Boyd, from Liverpool, which arrived Sunday morning, has 690 Mormon passengers. There have been eight deaths among them.

Spoken, &c.

Dreadnought—ship, hence for Liverpool; May 21, off George's Shoal.

Elmira—brig, from Sagua for Boston; May 23, lat. 33, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

ARR. at Aspinwall May 14, bark Nugget, Brown, hence; 15th, bark Overmann, Sugett, St. Thomas; 16th, Br. steamship Saladin, Burnett, Liverpool; [illegible] Rica, Peel, hence; 21st, schr. Rachel, McLeod, Kingston; 23d, 24th, bark Golden Rule, Whitebury, for New-York; 25th, bark Magdalene, Day, do. In port 25th, U. S. ship Falmouth, and U. S. brig Perry.

At Panama, May 19, U. S. steamer Saranac; steamships Guatemala, Sonora; Colima, from South Pacific, just arr.; ship Zambias, of P. M. S. Co.; 23d, ship Queen of the [illegible], the men in irons, refusing to do duty.

At Ruatan Island, May 18, schr. Helena F., for New-York in 3 or 4 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. O. F. F. F. F.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. [illegible] GREENWICH-ST., manufacturers the celebrated [illegible] Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy White Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at

SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.

This Flour is a

FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY FLOUR.

Is unsurpassed in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.

Delivered to any boat, house or depot within [illegible] of City Hall, for $6 25. Soap, &c.; 22 pounds [illegible] Starch, &c.; 6 pounds for 25c. Hams, [illegible] to [illegible] 15c. to $1. Coffee, 20. to 25c., and if not satisfactory, [illegible] be returned.

A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.

Order through any grocer or Express [illegible]

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEW [illegible] vented cord and bunion alleviator is a [illegible] certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted blistered feet, &c. Price 25 cents and 50 cents [illegible] box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and [illegible] Sold by druggists. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.